

JAPANESE SENDING THIRD DIVISION TO NORTH MANCHURIA

Reinforcements Arrive At
Fusan On Way To
Chinese Border

SOVIETS TO FIGHT

Concentrate Forces At Blagovestchensk To Resist
Allied Armies

HAVE 4,000 MEN

Captures Made By Japanese
At Habarovsk Includes
120 Guns

Reuter's Pacific Service

Tokio, September 9.—War Office official. The Third Division, which is destined for North Manchuria, landed at Fusan on the 8th.

Japanese cavalry and an infantry battalion on the 7th captured the enemy naval base at Habarovsk with seventeen gunboats and eight steamers, also a wireless station, 150 guns, eight ammunition depots, seven magazines, one munition warehouse, 100 horses, numerous automobiles and machines, and stores of barbed wire.

The Japanese battleship Iwami, which has been stationed at Vladivostok since January, has returned to Kure.

Vladivostok, September 9.—News coming from Habarovsk confirms the report of the large booty secured by the Allies. One hundred and twenty guns were found in the arsenal unharmed. Seventeen gunboats and three steamers were also captured.

The Habarovsk townfolk are very happy at being rid of the incubus of the Bolshevik regime and gave an ovation to the Allies upon their entry into the town.

The bridge across the Amur, which is one of the largest in the world, is intact and westbound traffic has been reestablished.

The Soviet forces are concentrating at Blagovestchensk. Their numbers are estimated at 4,000. Differences have risen among them, some declaring that it is useless to fight further. A state of complete anarchy reigns at Blagovestchensk.

WORK IS PROGRESSING ON CHEFOO BREAKWATER

Entire Channel Dredged And
Rubble Mound Is Nearly
Ready For Blocks

Work on the Chefoo Harbor project is progressing the entire length of the breakwater, the entire channel for the foundation has been dredged and 2,400 feet of a total of 2,600 feet of the rubble mound is practically ready to receive the blocks.

Changes in design of the mole were necessary because of the damage done by the storm last August and the most important is the substitution of rubble for sand in the upper part of the mole.

The construction of the mole superstructure, started in June, is progressing and over 8,000 tons of rubble had been used up to August 1, according to the report recently issued by Mr. C. Rickard, Engineer-in-Chief to the Chefoo Harbor Improvement Commission.

RAILWAY EMPLOYEES WILL BE PROTECTED

American Administration Planning
Compensation, Pension
And Insurance System

(American Wireless To Reuters)

Washington, September 9.—(Received by French Wireless Station).—The Railroad Administration announces that plans for a uniform and equitable compensation for injured employees or the dependents of employees killed in service is being considered and it hopes also to be able to arrange retirement upon pension at a given age as well as to provide purchase of life, health and old age insurance at a reasonable rate.

Baker Back In France With Two Of Aides

(American Wireless To Reuters)
Washington, September 9.—(Received by French Wireless Station).—The War Department announces the arrival in France of Secretary of War Baker with John D. Ryan, the Assistant Secretary of War in charge of the Air Corps, and Major-General Gorgas, the Surgeon-General of the United States Army.

Steamer Is Searched For Mr. Eugene Ch'en, Wanted In Libel Suit

Police Try To Keep Former
Shanghai Gazette Editor From
Getting Away To U.S.

The Baseball Scandal took a dramatic turn yesterday. Early in the day a summons for immediate security was issued in the Mixed Court against Mr. Eugene Ch'en, former editor of the Shanghai Gazette. As this is practically equivalent to a warrant, service was immediately sought.

It was then learned by the Mixed Court authorities that Mr. Ch'en had booked passage on the steamship China due to leave for the United States last night.

Early in the evening Mixed Court officials went out to the steamship at Woosung with a summons countersigned by the American Consulate and made a thorough search of the ship but could not find Mr. Ch'en. As this edition went to press another search was being made. The steamer was expected to leave before dawn.

The summons was issued on the petition made by Mr. N. C. Home, on behalf of Messrs. J. I. Ezra, F. S. Elias and V. Gensburger, charging that they had been libeled by the Shanghai Gazette while Mr. Ch'en was editor.

A warrant for immediate service on Mr. Ch'en was issued at the Mixed Court yesterday afternoon after Mr. J. I. Ezra, Mr. F. S. Elias and Mr. V. Gensburger and Mr. N. C. Home, their attorney, had paid a hurried visit to the Court.

Some little time later Mr. Gordius Nielsen was as a caller at the Mixed Court, bringing with him a letter to the registrar from the Danish Consulate to the effect that there were Danish interests in the Shanghai Gazette. Mr. Nielsen took the witness stand before British Assessor Byrne and Magistrate Tsang and asked that the case against the paper, filed yesterday against Mr. Eugene Ch'en, be remanded for hearing before a Danish Assessor. It was pointed out that the complainants in the case were British and the request was not granted. The Assessor stated that the contents of the letter from the Danish Consul would be noted by the Court.

BEWARE OF PACIFISTS, IS CARDINAL'S WARNING

Urges British Not To Be
Misled By Catch
Formulae

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, September 9.—Cardinal Bourne, dedicating a war shrine at Kensington, uttered an emphatic warning against pacifism saying: "Be not misled by some pernicious things occasionally said and written about peace. Do not be carried away by formulae such as no indemnities and no annexations because justice may demand indemnities and annexations. Peace without justice would be a peace which would not last or be worth having."

BANDITS CAPTURE CITY

China Press Correspondence

Hingwa, Fukien, September 3.—Sienyu city was captured Sunday morning, September 1, by a large force of local bandits under Southern leadership. All reports indicate that very little looting or destruction of property has taken place. The magistrate and Northern garrison escaped from the city and have reached Hingwa. All the region west of this city is in the hands of the South. An attack is expected here within a few days. Good order prevails in all places occupied by these Southern forces and they seem to be making good progress in gaining control of the Province.

Peking Deadlocked Over Vice-President's Election

Parliament Unable To Agree On Candidate Who
Will Satisfy Every Faction

(From Our Own Correspondent)

Peking, September 9.—There is a distinctly restless feeling in the air today. It arises from two things. The first is the gradual appreciation of the difficulty of avoiding trouble over the vice-presidential election, and the second is the relationship with Canton.

Parliament was convened in Electoral session yesterday for the election of a vice-president, but nothing like a quorum turned up, so the election was postponed sine die. Today the two Houses have held an informal joint meeting at which the matter has been discussed somewhat lengthily, and whilst no actual resolutions were passed an understanding was reached that no session of the Electoral College should be called until parliamentary opinion had become more crystallized on the choice of a vice-president. This means that Parliament is letting the matter stand over until the succession has been settled amongst the candidates themselves. The only two candidates at present are General Feng and General Tso K'un, with ex-Viceroy Tsien Chun-huan as a shadowy third. General Tso's name is also mentioned, but nothing more than mentioned. Want To Pledge South.

There are two problems involved in the vice-presidency. First, it is hoped that somebody can be elected who will be acceptable to the south; and second, the candidate must be a strong man who will be content to lie low and say nothing so long as the President holds his job, but when, from any reason, the president ceases to act, he must be ready to rise to the occasion. None of the suggested candidates quite fills the bill. To take them in turn:

It is very widely, though perhaps not generally, thought that it would be a good thing to relegate General Tuan to the vice-presidency, as it would muzzle him and yet give him a quite respectable "face." It is felt, however, that General Tuan is so modern as to care nothing about "face" but everything about real power, and if he were vice-president he would want to be running the president. If the president were a negligible quantity this might be all right, but the belief is that Mr. Hsu does not intend to be a negligible quantity, and if he had a vice-president who was given to trying to lead him by the hand there would be the same old trouble over again. So that on this score the election of General Tuan is thought by many to be unlikely. Moreover, if anything were to happen to cause the president to cease to function, General Tuan would have to fill the gap, and the idea of General Tuan as president is not generally, though it is more or less widely, acceptable. One of his disqualifications for the office of vice-president, a disqualification that would operate still more powerfully against his accession to the presidency, is that he is not in the best of favor with the southern radicals; though that is a mild way of putting it. With so much against him, General Tuan's chances are not considered bright.

Opposition To Tsen

Ex-Viceroy Tsen would doubtless be very welcome to the south, monarchist at heart though he is believed

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36 BRITONS HELD AS HOSTAGES FOR LENIN?

Will Be Executed If Bolshevik
Leader Dies, Is Swedish
Report

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Stockholm, September 8.—The newspaper Svenska Dagblad reports from Helsinki that thirty-six British subjects holding official positions have been arrested and threatened with death if Lenin dies.

SEIZURE OF CUSTOMS BY CANTON UNLIKELY

Matter Probably To Pass Over
Without Action By Allied
Powers

Reuter's Pacific Service

Peking, September 9.—The influence of the Military Governor, who from the first did not associate himself with the threat to use force in taking over the Canton Customs, is apparently prevailing and it is likely that the matter will be settled without the creation of a situation necessitating strong Allied action, which would be deplorable from every point of view.

The Canton Government several weeks ago took over the Canton Salt Administration and Swatow followed suit. The Canton Government at first voiced the intention of taking two-thirds of the revenue, but meeting with no opposition beyond diplomatic protests, soon annexed the remainder.

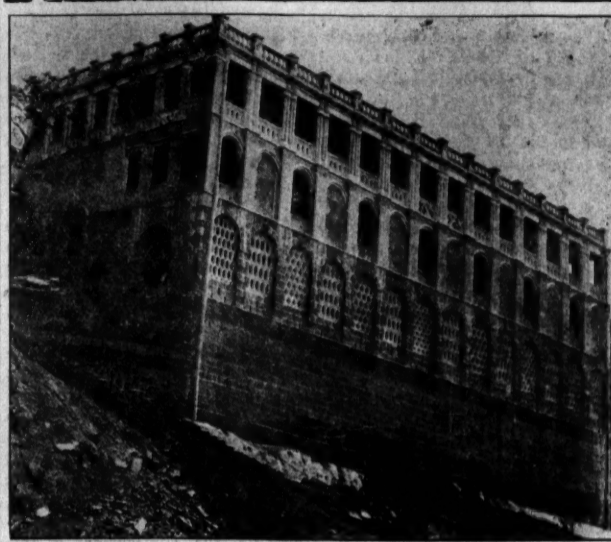
The Southerners probably thought that the Customs funds might be handed over to the Northern Government, but this is not so, as since 1917, the whole Customs revenues have been hypothecated in the service of foreign loans and obligations. Canton, Yunnan and Szechuen, therefore, would be in the happy but untenable position of absorbing a considerable portion of one of the country's greatest revenues without contributing to the repayment of loans contracted while China was as near to being united as she has been since the inauguration of the Republic.

In response to the requests of the Consular bodies, a Japanese destroyer has arrived at Foochow and British marines are in Amoy. The local panics have thereby been considerably allayed.

The Weather

Cloudy and gloomy today. The maximum temperature yesterday was 87.4 and the minimum 71.3, the figures for the corresponding day last year being 77.3 and 69.5.

Big Hong Building Put Up On Chungking Bund



This is the new three-story building erected by Widlor and Company of Chungking. Built of stone and brick, 150 feet long and 50 feet wide, it offers excellent office and godown facilities for the concern "born in 1915 and still existing." Fronting on the river, it is the most imposing structure in Chungking. Work was started on the structure two years ago under the direction of Mr. E. Widlor, head of the firm. Widlor and Company is one of the largest exporters of skins, hides and bristles at Chungking. Its foundation was a unique and successful experiment.

Alien Property Questions In The Philippines Settled

None Of The Hongs To Go To Liquidators Or Others
Handling Them

(From Our Own Correspondent)

Manila, September 2.—The question arising out of the alien property seizures here, which occasioned some confusion, have now been settled and the full story of the developments is well worth the telling. So numerous and so ridiculous have been the rumors circulated concerning the manner in which this alien property seized in the Philippine Islands has been administered, it is due that the facts in the case be given.

To begin with, then, Governor General Harrison was appointed Alien Property Custodian for the Islands, but owing to other official duties preventing his personal direction of this important work, he designated his brother, Archibald Harrison, a man of experience in financial and business matters, as his personal representative to have active charge of all alien property matters.

When it was decided to take over the full control of German concerns in the Islands, the Alien Property Custodian selected as liquidators for the several firms men who had been identified with similar business interests in the Islands for many years, and who were amply qualified for the positions. These men were all engaged in active business, but accepted this patriotic duty in their willingness to aid in so important a war measure. They immediately proceeded to take a careful inventory of all property, effects, credits, liabilities and assets of these concerns, and this inventory was accepted in every instance by the German owners and managers, who certified to its correctness in every detail.

These inventories were then gone over by a firm of British chartered accountants, who also certified to their correctness.

Under instructions of the Alien Property Custodian the liquidators carried on the business of these firms as going concerns, reporting all transactions daily to the Custodian. A decision being reached to dispose of these concerns, two of them were advertised for sale, sealed bids received for their purchase, and they were sold.

Later advertisements were made calling for sealed cash bids. While these bids were under consideration, the United States Congress passed an act to the effect that all German property offered for sale by the Alien Property Custodian must be disposed of to American citizens at public auction. It was then decided to sell these concerns at public auction and they were so advertised for sale. The advertisements were

carried in all the principal daily papers in Manila, and contained full information as to the conditions and rules of the sale, bidders' qualifications, and information that copies of inventory and daily transactions could be had by prospective bidders, who were also given the fullest opportunity of examining every particular of the business.

As advertised, these concerns were sold at public auction, one being sold each day. With two exceptions there were several bidders for these properties at each of these sales, and the amount realized was greatly in excess of the amounts offered under the sealed bids. The two exceptions were the Cooper Company, and the Import and export department of German and Company. There were no bidders for these two properties except that of the liquidators. As there were no other bids for these two concerns, these two bids were considered sufficient to award the businesses and the Alien Custodian accepted them subject to approval of the Alien Property Custodian. One other concern, that of Struckman and Co., was sold to the liquidator, but only after spirited bidding by several other parties and at a price greatly in excess of the inventoried value of the property.

In every instance where there were existing contracts the Alien Property Custodian stipulated and bidders agreed to their being carried out.

These are the facts connected with these sales. At no time has there been any question of the motives or good faith of the Alien Property Custodian in these sales, or that he had not exercised every precaution to realize the greatest possible amount from them, and the consensus of opinion was that these properties brought as much, and in several instances more than they were worth. It may also be noted that both Governor-General Harrison and his brother have given their services in this matter without any compensation whatsoever.

Still there was criticism because the sales were not open to the general public. This arose from the fact that only those desiring to bid were admitted to the sales, but all bidders were given every facility and every assistance possible, and as the editor of one newspaper was the auctioneer and the owners of two other newspapers were present as bidders at time of the sales, it is evident there was no desire to evade publicity.

Two months after the sales had been made, it was announced that

(Continued on Page 8)

GERMANS PREPARE TO TAKE STAND ON HINDENBURG LINE

Have Increased Resistance
And Are Bringing Up
Huge Reserves

FRONT STABILISED

Both Sides Get Ready For
Greatest Pitched Battle
Of War

GUNS THUNDERING

Chances Favor Allies, As
General Foch Still
Has Initiative

THE BATTLE IN BRIEF

The battle is becoming stabilised. The Germans, having reached the Hindenburg Line, are apparently preparing to make a stand and a pitched battle, unprecedented in the history of warfare, seems to be impending. The Germans are bringing up hordes of men and a veritable iron wall of artillery in a desperate effort to stop the triumphant march of the French, British and American armies. The result will determine the fate of the German Empire, and the fact that the Hindenburg Line is held by the Allies in two places gives the advantage to the Allies.

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, September 9, 7:15 a.m.—Today's news leaves no doubt that the German Command has finally decided to turn upon its pursuers or at least to settle down in what remains of the Hindenburg Line and challenge the Allies to elect them.

The armies are now taking up positions for a pitched battle on an unprecedented scale.

The German strategy seems identical with that which followed after the retreat from the Marne in 1914 but French military experts express the opinion that tactics which were successful then are not likely to succeed now in view of the vastly increased resources of the Allies and the fact that Marshal Foch still retains the initiative and has already breached the Hindenburg Line in two places.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports this morning:

We successfully repulsed raiders northward of Arleux-en-Gonelle. There has been reciprocal artillery activity, chiefly in the neighborhoods of the Arras-Cambrai road, the La Bassée Canal and the Ypres sectors.

Guns Thunder On Whole Front

Paris, September 8.—On almost the whole battlefield the enemy artillery is thundering as it has not done for a long time, indicating that the Germans are preparing to stand.

General Mangin's advance to the approaches of Servais threatens to cut the St. Gobain-La Fere Road. The enemy is feverishly reinforcing his defenses before Laon and preparing for a prolonged halt in the vast subterranean cavities of Montampteuil Plateau.

The whole country north of the Ailette and the environs of the railway from Soissons to Laon and north of Craonne is gorged with guns and howitzers.

Back In Old Line

London, September 8.—Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports this evening:

On the southern portion of the battlefield we have now entered the area of our defensive systems constructed prior to the German offensive last March. The enemy is offering an increased resistance among these prepared defenses and sharp fighting occurred today at a number of points. We gained ground in the direction of Vermand, Herbecourt and Epehy.

We repulsed local attacks southward of Ploegsteert and eastward of Wulverghem.

The British have taken 19,000

prisoners since the beginning of September.

Aviation.—Clouds and rain storms hindered work in the air yesterday.

We destroyed eight hostile machines. Three British machines are missing.

We dropped thirteen tons of bombs. All our night bombing machines returned.

Progress North Of Somme

Paris, September 8.—The official communiqué issued this evening reports:

Today we made further progress north of the Somme and carried Vaux, Flaucourt, Happencourt and Hamel.

South of the Somme the resistance of the enemy was very stubborn and violent fighting raged north and east of St. Simon. The Germans attacked and partly retook Ayennes, after which, as the result of a desperate encounter, we regained the whole village and took 100 prisoners. We captured Artemes, northeast of St. Simon.

We gained ground on both sides of the Oise eastward of Fargniers on the outskirts of La Fere, and westwards of Servais.

Hold Station Of Enemy Line

London, September 8.—(Reuter's agency learns that progress has been good during the past twenty-four hours.

The Allied line runs through Havincourt Wood and thence through Heudecourt, Villers-Faucou, Roisel, Bernes, Poellilly, Villeveuve, Vaux, the western outskirts of Happencourt and St. Simon and from that town along the Canal to Tergnier.

A most important event is the crossing of the Crozat Canal at St. Simon as this waterway was a suitable bastion for this part of the Hindenburg Line. As the bastion has been passed it can now be turned either to the northeast or southeast.

The capture of Roisel is important because it is the junction of two lines: namely to Cambrai and St. Quentin.

We possess the whole of Havincourt Wood, except the northeast spur.

Between the Oise and the Allette the French have reached the Alberich line, a continuation of the Hindenburg Line.

Size Of Enemy's Forces

The enemy has now engaged 107 divisions since August 8 of which three were dismounted cavalry. Thirty-two German divisions have been engaged twice and three engaged three times during that period.

We have counted roughly 124 divisions north and south of the Somme, representing approximately 6,000 rifles to a division. Thus there are 1,125,000 men between Switzerland and the sea. Germany's full strength is probably less than 2,500,000 on the whole front. Their eastern forces have been combed out and it is believed that there will be no fresh divisions from the East to the Western front, either German or Russian.

Reuter's correspondent at French headquarters reports today:

The hardest fighting with the French troops during the past week has been with General Mangin's army among the hills and woods before the Hindenburg Line. The Germans, unquestionably, had decided and were prepared to stand in the region of Quincy-Basse and Pont St. Mar, where they had the advantage of views.

French Win After Bloody Struggle

The French, after a memorable struggle, crossed the canal and Allette at Coucy-le-Ville. The canal is eighteen yards wide and seven feet deep and the boches, with scores of machine-guns literally fought to the water's edge. The French engineers actually bridged the canal under showers of grenades and murderous machine-gun fire at point-blank range, after which the engineers were the first across and to get to grips with the machine-guns.

Across the water lay woods in which the Germans had installed machine-guns behind every tree. The oldest veterans are emphatic that the fighting here and the volume of fire surpassed everything in the whole campaign. The enemy machine-guns literally fought to the death.

For five days this fighting continued unrelentingly and a single Gascon division, advancing foot by foot not more than a hundred yards a day, engaged five divisions of German troops. On the sixth day, with the help of their artillery, the French won through to the Hindenburg positions, freeing Coucy-le-Chateau, which looks today like a strong quarry.

Retreating Germans Humbled

Reuter's correspondent at British headquarters reports today:

Our troops continue to humiliate the German retreat, concerning which prisoners belonging to the Alpine Corps supply confirmation

relating to details of the consequent confusion.

The hostile artillery bombardment mostly comes from extreme ranges.

On the Nieppe front a strong enemy attack has forced back our outposts.

The latest boche dodge is to use ferocious dogs with sentries and patrols.

A captured order pays a tribute to the taciturnity of British prisoners, especially men belonging to London regiments, who give admittedly very clever evasive answers.

Reuter's correspondent at American headquarters this evening reports:

Repeatedly during the past week, even when the German infantry has been most hotly pressed, the German infantry has not been provided with anything like the assistance which might be anticipated.

For example, the German counter-battery work on the occasion of the sanguinary defeat of three German divisions at Crecy-au-Mont was pitiful.

One is forced to conclude that, perhaps partly owing to the loss of millions of rounds in his retreat, the enemy, at any rate in certain sectors, is short of ammunition.

AMERICANS MAKE GAIN

(American Wireless To Reuters)

New York, September 8.—(Received by French Wireless Station).—The Germans are resisting the French desperately in their defenses in the region of St. Gobain and before Laon, where they have massed an enormous number of guns.

The British have advanced on the Arras-Cambrai Road to within six miles of Cambrai, while they are within five miles of the Hindenburg Line south of St. Quentin.

Washington, September 7.—(Received by French Wireless Station).—The official communiqué issued by General Pershing on the 7th reported:

South of the Aisne our troops entered the village of Muscourt and captured fifty prisoners. A slight counter-attack in this section was repulsed and our line slightly advanced.

Two strong hostile raids in Woevre were driven off leaving prisoners in our hands.

In Alsace a successful raiding party inflicted losses on the enemy.

New York, September 9.—(Received by French Wireless Station).—A press despatch from American headquarters in France states that the American troops in Alsace penetrated deeply into the German trenches and inflicted severe casualties on the enemy after an artillery preparation which lasted for twenty minutes.

The Germans attempted a raid in force in the region of Woevre but were driven off.

CHANGCHOW CELEBRATES

China Press Correspondence

Changchow, Ku, September 7.—Great throngs of people from the surrounding villages and cities visited our city September 4 and 5 to offer oblations to the King of the Earth. Money is said to have been used freely and the cost incurred varied from \$100,000 to \$300,000. The crowds were larger than usual this year due to the advertising of the opening of the New West Gate for the Horse Road that is opened enough so that rich as are now on our streets.

The ceremonies celebrating the birthday of Confucius were held last night. They were attended with some interest and the new district magistrate was present.

BRITISH GENERAL DROWNED

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, September 9.—General E. W. Cox, D.S.O., has been drowned in France.

JEWISH NATIONALIST MOVEMENT GROWING

More Endorsements Given To British Proposal For Palestine; Mr. Sandelson Here

The Siamese Government has endorsed the declaration of England, made through Mr. Balfour, in favor of a National Home for the Jewish people to be established in Palestine.

Word to this effect has been received by Mr. E. S. Kadoorie, president of the Shanghai Zionist Movement, who has been very active in the national movement in the Far East, and the text of the Siamese declaration has been cabled by the local Zionist Association to the organizations in London and New York. The endorsement from Siam follows:

"Foreign Office

"Bangkok, August 22, 1918.

"Dear Sir—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of the letter of the Shanghai Zionist Association of July 12, 1918, with reference to the establishment of Palestine as a national home for the Jewish people. In reply, I have the honor to state that the Royal Siamese Government expresses its accord with the sympathetic position taken by its Allies with reference to the establishment of Palestine as a national home for the Jewish people and, in co-operation with the Allied Powers, will use its best endeavors to facilitate the achievement of this object, it being clearly understood that nothing will be done that may prejudice the civil or religious rights of existing non-Jewish communities in Palestine.

"I am,

"Very truly yours,

"(Signed) Devawongse.

"Mr. E. S. Kadoorie

"President of the Shanghai Zionist Association

"8, Jinkee Road, Shanghai, China."

Jewry throughout the world has been enthusiastic over the prospect of realization of the two thousand years' dream and the Jewish people of the Far East have not lagged behind their brethren in other parts of the world. Besides rendering material aid to the movement they have recently undertaken a campaign of propaganda to more clearly set forth the aims and aspirations held by the Jewish National Movement.

The work has gained fresh impetus by the presence in the Far East of Mr. David I. Sandelson, B.A., B.C.L., one of the younger English Zionist leaders who is out here on a mission for the British War Office in connection with the Chinese Labor Corps. Mr. Sandelson's mission at Tsingtau is now ended and he is expected to be here for some time and efforts are being made to induce him to speak before the Saturday Club on the National Movement. Mr. Sandelson is a prominent English lawyer. The leaders here, including Mr. Kadoorie and Mr. N. E. B. Ezra, honorary secretary of the local Association, have been in touch with statesmen in China, Japan and other Eastern countries with a view to gaining their endorsement.

Y.M.C.A. STUDENT MEETING

China Press Correspondence

Kailengfu, September 7.—All the schools, both government and mission, have just opened with increased attendance, doubtless because of the excellent crops but also owing to a more general interest in education. A notable event is the Y.M.C.A. Student Conference just closed north of the river which was attended by fifty Christian students from all parts of the province. This is considered a good showing as it is the first conference of the kind in the province. It is to be an annual event.

FOREIGN STEAM LAUNDRY BROACHED FOR SHANGHAI

Shares For New Project, With Sanitary Advantages, On Market Soon

A sanitary steam laundry, dry cleaning, vacuum and dyeing company, to be operated upon the co-operative plan, is now being formed in Shanghai and shares, it is stated, will be offered upon the local market in the near future.

A comprehensive study of the problem and a report on the feasibility, cost and advantages of such a plant in Shanghai has been laid before a group of local business men who met last spring to consider the proposition and state a convincing case for such an establishment. The report is made following a study of similar plants in Hongkong and Manila, where for 16 and 18 years respectively sanitary laundries have been maintained with entire success. The need for such an institution here from the standpoint of health and service is admirably put.

The cost of the proposed laundry, including land and a steam plant capable of handling 730,000 pieces per month, is estimated at in the immediate neighborhood of Tls. 100,000. It suggested to install a power plant which could be connected by transformers with either of the electric concessions and all machinery to be motor driven, thus increasing production, economizing on space and power expense and insuring more sanitary as well as better working conditions. It is pointed out that labor can be obtained in Shanghai at lower rates than in either Hongkong or Manila while this city presents a field of operation far in excess of the other two combined, both as regards public companies and foreign population. The steady growth and development of Shanghai is also cited to show the increased need for a modern public utility of this sort to protect the good health of the community.

The dyeing, carpet cleaning and

vacuum cleaning equipment are not included in the tentative plant estimate but it is stated that they can be added with a slight increase in machinery and space and would fill a long voiced demand for another agency than coolie labor for the cleaning of carpets, rugs and hanging in both hotel and private dwellings. The same applies to dry cleaning, a department, it is pointed out, which might be expected to draw support not only locally but from the outposts where expensive garments may not be trusted to the crude appliances at the disposal of the native dry-cleaning establishments.

POLICE ARREST CHINESE IN ALLEGED MINE FRAUD

Seek Two Others Alleged To Have Obtained \$94,000 For Salted Property

Charged with obtaining \$94,000 under false pretenses from the Hupeh Bureau of Mines, Mung Chueng-yi of Wuchang was arrested here yesterday. Mung will be at the Mixed Court today. Two others, Shun Kwa-yung and Wong Yen-shing, alleged to have been implicated in the fraud, are being sought by Shanghai detectives. The men are said to have obtained \$94,000 from the Hupeh Bureau for a mine in Shantung Province which later proved to have been salted.

FOR Y.M.C.A. WORK IN FRANCE

China Press Correspondence

Kailengfu, September 7.—Mr. Mark H. Wheeler, in charge of the Y.M.C.A. here for years, leaves this week for France to do Y.M.C.A. work there. Rev. Wilson Fielder of Chengchow joins him in the same work and leaves at the same time. They take their families to America and then proceed to France for the duration of the war. We are sorry to lose these good men but bid them Godspeed in a noble cause.

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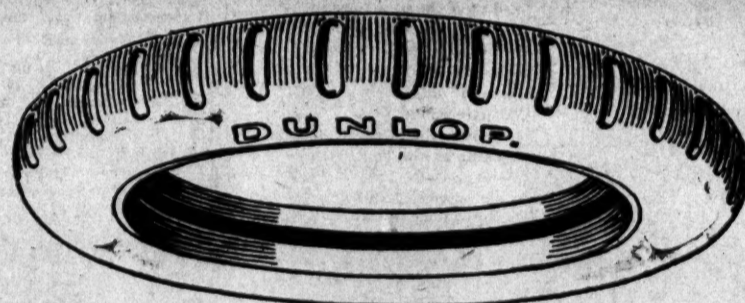
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GERMANY BEING SWEEPED BY MANY EPIDEMICS

Special Hospitals Being Erected To Care For Rush Of Patients

SOLDIERS ARE STRICKEN

Typhus Caused By Infected Milk And Malaria Brought From Balkans

Paris, July 27.—The state of health in Germany appears to have become a source of worry to the Imperial Government. German newspapers for several days have exhibited a marked sobriety over the news regarding sanitary conditions prevailing throughout the empire, some reports apparently having escaped the censor with certain very clear statements relative to the numerous epidemics now raging in nearly every large city. The Neue Zürcher Zeitung announced recently that the German censor had forbidden the publication of any news of the progress of the epidemic, which at first was mistaken for Spanish influenza, but which the Swiss press, because of the ravaging effects upon the Berlin population, declares to be much more serious. The public hospitals in Berlin already are overtaxed in caring for the legions of wounded soldiers arriving from the western front, but they have had to make room for thousands who fell in the streets from the disease. Scores of deaths are reported each day in the army, and the army doctors also declare the condition of the troops, particularly those in the interior, to be alarming. The number of deaths among them is far from being insignificant.

The Lokal Anzeiger learns that typhus cases in many sections of Berlin and the surrounding country have been attributed by the local authorities to the consumption of infected milk. As a result the Minister of the Interior has addressed a note to the Berlin municipal government and the police, ordering that dealers stop selling unpasteurized milk, under threat of a heavy penalty, and ordering that where it is impossible to obtain sterilized milk none shall be drunk.

The Strassburger Post also learns that the epidemic of malaria raging in certain parts of the country, especially in Baden, was caused by germs brought to Germany by soldiers returning from the Balkans. In the Black Forest and Baden the local government has created special sanitariums to care for the thousands who have been stricken.

SCRATCH YOUR BITE

In That Way You Begin To Repair Damage Done By The Mosquito

A thoughtful writer on The Atchison Globe, after profound reflection, has enunciated this discouraging axiom: "The most futile thing in the world is scratching a mosquito bite."

We call the writer thoughtful because no person of a merely frivolous mentality would be likely to evolve an idea so dogmatic. Moreover, the thinking which produced this statement, whether the gentleman knew it or not, was along the direct lines of New Thought. We assume that the basic theory in this particular application of New Thoughtfulness is that the best way to overcome the irritation produced by a mosquito bite is to ignore it, thus demonstrat-

ing in what might be called a kindergarten way the Power of Mind over Matter.

The trouble with some of the specific applications of such a theory is that they set up a denial of established natural principles. They undertake a contradiction of the true philosophy which maintains that Matter is quite as much a reality as Mind, and that in many instances the surest way of circumventing the annoyances imposed by Matter is to recognize its true character and go at the trouble in a purely physical way without bothering the Mind, which is quite likely enough to be sufficiently burdened with its own routine duties and responsibilities.

Why place the slight additional tax of a mosquito bite on the poor mind, when a little scratching will dispose of the annoyance? The Atchison philosopher would probably claim that scratching does not dispose of it, and there are many who would agree with him. Nevertheless, experience has proved that with a gentle skill this procedure does afford alleviation. Even a violent scratching is effective, because it serves as a counter-irritant.

The principle of the counter-irritant is quite sound. If the itching annoyance of a mosquito bite can be changed to a well-defined soreness, the whole problem is greatly simplified. All one has to do then is to apply a soothing emollient to the sore spot and the business is ended.

Herein lies what looks to us like the real philosophy of the big and little things of life. Most of us seem to be so constituted that trifles are the most exasperating and worrying things with which we have to contend. We climb over good-sized rocks and even carry a few cobbles in our pockets, perhaps, with considerable cheerfulness, but a few grains of sand in our shoes can invariably make us peevish. We take a staggering blow with some fortitude, but we yelp if a bee stings us. It looks as if the best cure for a minor irritation might be to turn it into a positive pain. Something can be done for a positive pain, but these mild irritations usually go on irritating.

"Large minds" are likely to profess considerable scorn for trivial things, but all the same it is the accumulation of minor vexations that is likely to wear the soul of a man to a frazzle. Give a man something really important to worry about and his hundred and one small worries usually disappear automatically. A mosquito bite might be called symbolic of the whole institution of mundane vexations. You can attempt to ignore it, which falls to work nine times out of ten inasmuch as the mosquito is too realistic and too efficient an operator to be waved aside as a mere error of mortal mind, or you can scratch it caressingly, which will sometimes suffice, or you can go at it violently, making it painful, and then treating the pain with a soothing lotion.

We know more about mosquito bites this Summer than for several years past and we are convinced that scratching a bite is not to be numbered among the several mosquito fatalities. It is the instinctive treatment prescribed by nature for all such emergencies, and what better could we do than follow nature? So far as mosquitoes are concerned, we have been leading the simple life this Summer, in common with most other residents who are staying in their mosquito-infested Providence homes, and we have found that scratching helps considerably.—J. H. Young in Providence Journal.

MANGIN'S HIGH PRAISE OF AMERICAN TROOPS

Army Order Credits Them With Capturing 91 Guns And 7,200 Prisoners

With the French Army, August 7.—(Associated Press).—General Mangin who was in direct command of the Allied forces in the drive against the German right flank south of Soissons, has issued the following order of the day thanking the American troops for their brilliant participation in the battle which caused the German retreat between the Marne and the Aisne:

"Officers, noncommissioned officers, and soldiers of the Third (?) American Army Corps:

"Shoulder to shoulder with your French comrades you threw yourselves into the counter-offensive begun on July 18. You ran to it like going to a feast. Your magnificent dash upset and surprised the enemy, and your indomitable tenacity stopped counter-attacks by his fresh divisions. You have shown yourselves to be worthy sons of your great country and have gained the admiration of your brothers in arms.

"Ninety-one cannon, 7,200 prisoners, immense booty, and ten kilometers of reconquered territory are your share of the trophies of this victory. Besides this, you have acquired a feeling of your superiority over the barbarian enemy against whom the children of liberty are fighting. To attack him is to vanquish him.

"American comrades, I am grateful to you for the blood you generously spilled on the soil of my country. I am proud of having commanded you during such splendid days and to have fought with you for the deliverance of the world."

American Troops For Ireland Urged

London, July 27.—The Globe, in commenting upon the suggestion that a solution of the disordered conditions in Ireland might be found in sending American troops there for training purposes, says:

"There is no doubt that if order is to be sternly enforced 75 percent of the apparent discontented element will be only too glad to be relieved of mob rule, which we call Bolshevism and which fomented a minority of the people, and return to the state of law and order. The country is more prosperous than ever, but the inhabitants cannot get the full benefit while contumacy is rife.

"It may be presumed that the American troops will have to undergo a certain amount of training on this side. Therefore it appears to us that the suggestion to replace all British troops in Ireland by American and to make Ireland the training camp of one or more American armies is worth consideration.

"Food is more plentiful and much cheaper there than in England and the presence of American soldiers, many of them of Irish birth or descent, would impress on the natives American opinion and not Irish pro-Germanism."

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Iceman Becomes Marine; Gives Customers A Jolt

Sight Of Send-off For Drafted Men Arouses His Patriotism And His Route Is Forgotten

New York, July 28.—Nobody ever will know exactly how many pints of young red raspberries grew prematurely gray bearded, how many half pints of sweet cream soured on an unfriendly world or how many pounds of butter lost all self-respect and degraded into mere goo yesterday in Montclair, N. J.

The statistics would be interesting, but they are not available. Nor will they be, for now that the cause of the trouble has become generally known there is a general desire to absolve the culprit. Indeed some of the men folks have so far forgotten themselves as to laugh about it and tell their indignant wives that after all—Of course it was exasperating not to get ice on one of the hottest days of summer, but c'est la guerre, as the Montclair French Conversation Circle has learned to say.

Frank V. Cranley of 125 Chestnut street, Montclair, started out on his rounds with the refreshing load all right, and on schedule time. In Bloomfield avenue he found himself held up by a traffic jam. Presently he discovered the cause; it was a rousing farewell being given Montclair's drafted men on their way to Camp Dix by way of Newark. He had a reserved seat for the show and settled back to enjoy it. The atmosphere was full of contagion; the bacillus patriotic filled the lungs at every breath.

"By George!" ejaculated Cranley

after awhile. The gray mare cocked her ear. "Say, they're fine!" he exclaimed a little later. Whereat the roan cocked his ear. "Darned if I don't," said Cranley at last, and both the roan and the gray nodded their heads and whickered.

Darned if he didn't. He climbed right down from his cool seat to the hot pavement, slapped the roan and the gray resounding smacks with his cupped palm, pushed through the crowd and fell in behind the marchers. They couldn't take him along, not to Camp Dix. He learned that on the train to Newark. No matter. In Newark he found the Marines' recruiting tent. He went in an iceman and came out a "devil dog." And now he is on his way to Paris Island, S. C., the Marines' training camp.

But just before he reached the station a vague feeling of having forgotten something suddenly became quite definite. He knew at last what it was. So he stepped into a telephone booth and called a Montclair number.

"Say, boss," he began. "I'm in the Marines. . . . This morning. . . . Yes, it was kind of sudden, at that. . . . Yes, I like it fine, so far. . . . Yes, I'll give 'em hell, honest weight. We're the best fighters in the whole darn army, you know. . . . Thanks, boss, I will. . . . Well, Good-b—Oh, hello, hello! Boss, boss! I forgot to tell you; I left the wagon standing in Bloomfield avenue."

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NO AMERICAN POLICY ON WAR AFTER WAR

But Economic Experts, It Is Said, Are Giving Profoundest Study To The Question

NEW CONFERENCE LIKELY

Paris Resolutions Made Obsolete By Changed Conditions And Our Entry

Washington, August 2.—"The war after the war" may be under consideration among the Allied nations. If this is a correct understanding it marks a feeling of confidence among the Allies that a victorious ending of the great conflict is already in sight. The supposition that the Allies are exchanging views on the subject of economic adjustments when hostilities are concluded, is deduced from an utterance yesterday by Prime Minister Lloyd George in his speech before the National Union of Manufacturers in London.

Concerning the Paris resolutions of the European Allies, which declare for an economic league of nations against Germany, the Prime Minister said:

"Up to the present America has expressed no opinion upon them, and it is vitally important that the policy of America and that of this country should be in complete agreement on economic, as well as other problems."

President Wilson, in one of his addresses to Congress, indicated that he was not in accord with the idea of forming a league of nations to boycott Germany commercially when the war was over.

This Government apparently took the position first that there should not be an economic war after the war, two groups of belligerent nations; and keeping the world still divided into two groups of belligerent nations; and later that there should be no economic war after the war unless the aims of the present war should fall short of materialisation and peace should have to be negotiated with the present German Government on a basis that did not remove the menace of Prussian militarism from the earth.

In official quarters it was declared today that this Government had not formulated any economic policy to be pursued after the war, but experts are giving the profoundest study to the question. It is said to be the desire of President Wilson to avoid a situation which would necessitate, in his mind, the practice of restrictions which would deny to the German people after the war a natural right to engage in commerce with the world upon reasonable terms and conditions.

Mr. Lloyd George, however, has presented the subject in a new aspect, that of compelling Germany to pay the costs of the war to the Allies by increasing the penalties to be imposed upon that country because of its prolongation of the war, causing greater outlay of sacrifices, both human and material, to the Allies.

It is felt in certain quarters here that the Paris conference resolutions offer a faulty program for protecting the interests of the Allies after the war; that the changed conditions, together with the entry of the United States into the war, have already made that document obsolete, and that the question will have to be studied anew by the associated powers and a fresh program laid down, which, nevertheless, will itself be subject to revision accordingly as developments may dictate.

It is believed that Great Britain will take the leadership in a new movement for another economic conference of the Allied nations, in which the United States would be represented.

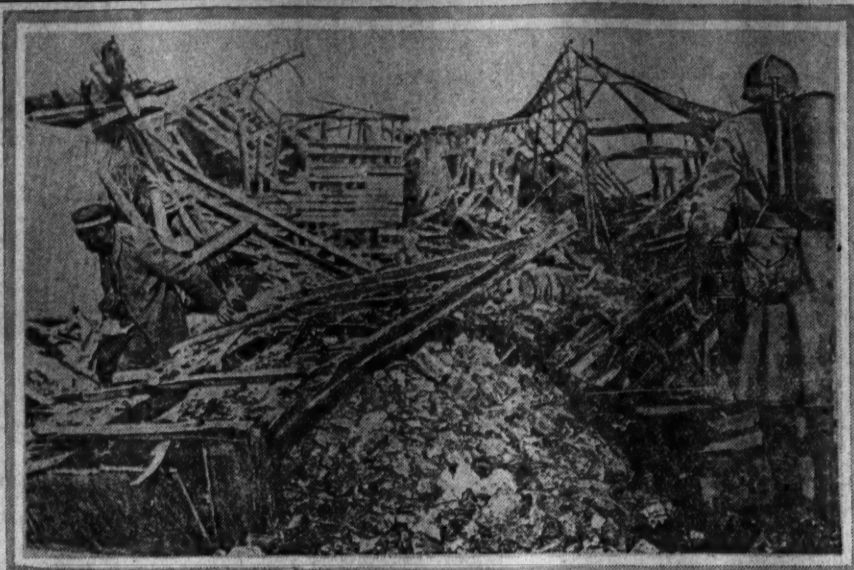
British Press Divided

London, August 2.—Sharp dissent to the threat of Premier David Lloyd George to use the economic weapon against Germany after the war, as outlined in an address made by the Premier before a delegation from the National Union of Manufacturers yesterday, is expressed by the Liberal press; and the Premier's view, it is said, will not be endorsed in America.

Quoting the phrase "The longer the war lasts the sterner must be the economic terms we impose on the foe," used by Mr. Lloyd George in his address, The Chronicle says:

"We doubt very much whether that is how President Wilson views the question. It is certainly not the view of American opinion generally. Americans attach great importance to the economic weapon which the Allies, acting together, could wield, but the

Captured Hun Emerging From Ruins In Cantigny



The French troops co-operated with the Americans in the attack on Cantigny. This picture was taken after the Franco-Americans had driven the Huns from the town and shows a Hun emerging from his hiding place to give himself up.

Americans do not wish it wielded with a vindictive purpose for any fixed period after the war. It will not be possible to carry out both the American policy and Lloyd George's policy. They are alternative, not supplementary.

"The American suggestion is full of hope and help in the pursuit of ultimate permanent world peace. That of Lloyd George has quite the opposite tendency."

The Daily News says:

"It is idle for Lloyd George or any other statesman to maintain that the spirit underlying a league of nations is reconcilable with the spirit underlying and inspiring the protective tariff. We must choose one or the other. It is a question of the policy of Wilson or the policy of the Paris resolutions. If American views on the Paris resolutions have been unexpressed in official documents, they have been expressed repeatedly and unequivocally in President Wilson's speeches, which have preached a gospel utterly incompatible with the perpetuation of hostility through an economic war."

Conservative papers, on the other hand, generally endorse the Premier's address, although some accuse him of being indefinite. The Times, recognising the existence of the opinion in some quarters that the United States will not consent to the employment of economic weapons against Germany, emphasised the fact that the Premier expressed the hope that an agreement might be reached on economic, as well as other problems between America and England. It cites the phrase used by President Wilson in his Mount Vernon address: "No half-way decision is tolerable," and says:

"Germany is hardly likely to believe that the Allies mean what President Wilson thus said for them as long as they fail to take what Lord Robert Cecil, Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, described the other day as 'the steps required to destroy, the economic basis of Germany's military effort.'"

Fear that the adoption of economic weapons after the war might endanger the proposed league of nations was expressed by James H. Thomas, Labor M. P. for Derby, in the House of Commons yesterday during a discussion on the policy of such a league raised by Liberal members.

Foreign Secretary Balfour, in reply, complained that he had heard no really practical suggestions from members for the attainment of the objects they all had in view nor any indication where an international police force to enforce contracts between nations could be found.

Unquestionably, he continued, a league of nations could not afford to deprive its armory of economic weapons. It is perfectly true that the economic weapon is capable of misuse, as witness Germany's policy in Russia, in a manner destructive of liberty, but the Foreign Secretary saw no sign of any country consenting to abandon the employment of tariffs if it considered them necessary. He believed that Mr. Thomas would find that labor could not abandon this method of dealing with economic problems.

Mr. Balfour also contended that universal disarmament only was possible if it could be proved that the new international arrangement was effective and if it had machinery for keeping the world's peace successfully.

"The last four years," continued the Foreign Secretary, "have convinced the nations that war is a very costly, bloody, and brutal thing, but not that it is a thing to be thrust aside. Frankly, looking around on the world, I see the greatest of nations quite as ready to quarrel with

each other as the most ambitious of their predecessors."

Lord Robert Cecil, Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, urged that the conditions of peace ought to be made more favorable to those nations prepared to enter a league.

He thought the question should be considered fully in all its aspects and a scheme prepared to be put into operation immediately after the war, if there was any prospect of its adoption, because a few years' delay would, with the shortness of people's memories, result in the cooling of present enthusiasm.

The difficulties in the way of establishing and running such a league were so serious, he added, that only by the united efforts of all men of good-will could it possibly be put into execution.

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For Japan:

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Chikugo M. Sept. 12

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Tshima M. Sept. 13

For U.S., Canada and Europe:

Per T.K.K. s.s. Tenyo M. Sept. 12

Per C.P. s.s. E. of Japan Sept. 14

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From U.S. and Canada:

Per T.K.K. s.s. Shinyo M. Sept. 14

N.B. A parcel post only will be closed at the British Post Office at 5 p.m. on Friday, September 13.

OUR MEN IN FRANCE

'TREATING 'EM ROUGH'

Infuriated By Savagery And Destruction Of French Homes, They Hit No Soft Blows

London, August 8.—Colonel Roosevelt's advice of "not to hit soft" is hardly needed by the American troops between Solassons and Reims, says Reuter's correspondent on the American front. There has been no soft hitting on the part of the Americans thus far nor any inclination in that direction.

"The Germans asked for a rough war and, by heaven, we are here to see that they get it," is the remark of one American soldier reported by the correspondent, who says that the Germans who fought in the Marne salient doubtless realize that fact.

"If, however," the correspondent continues, "German officers instead of telling their men lies about 'American barbarians' would refrain from acts which produce a white heat of American hostility, it would be more to their advantage. The vast bulk of American soldiers are home men. Gentle and kindly things, recalling their own homes in the west, appeal to them as nothing else does, and the awful ruin of the French homes past which they have been

marching mile upon mile and hour after hour has seemed more distressing to many of them than their own losses.

"They accept the ruin as inevitable, however, giving the Germans the benefit of the doubt, but when in clearing up these ruins they come upon indisputable evidence of Teutonic savagery, it has a very different effect. An American showed me a doll house which had been stamped flat under a German boot with the dolls laid around it, each with its face ground into the floor by a nailed German heel.

"There were much more horrible things in the house—things beyond description—but the American rightly picked that out as most characteristic and most dastardly. With a look on his face that would have warned any opponent to keep his distance, the American said:

"The next damned German that tries to murder me had better make sure that he makes no mistake about it."

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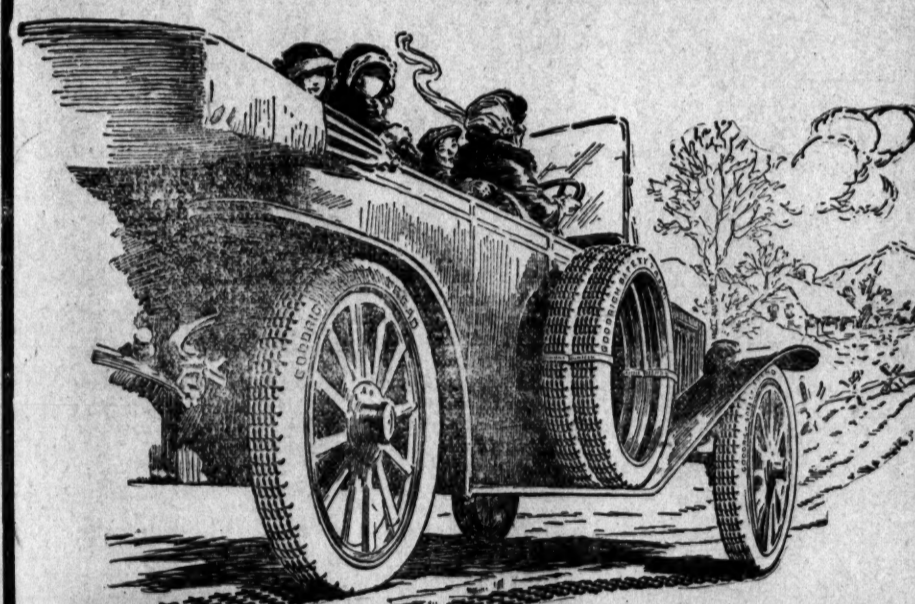
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RUGS

SANITARY - WATERPROOF - ROTPROOF

TIBETAN RISING SWEEPS ON SZECHUEN BORDER

Cities Of Batang And Litang In
Danger Of Being Lost
To China

China Press Correspondence
Chengtu, Szechuen, August 20.
The latest reports from the border
have it that the Tibetans are still
carrying all before them. They have
captured Chamdo, Draya, Kiangka and
Derge. They are now at Rompatse
near Kantze. Before long they will
occupy the most of the northern route
between Chamdo and Tatsienlu.

Pen Tong-ling at Chamdo put up
a good fight. But of 800 men forming
his garrison he lost 300 before sur-
rendering. He has now been sent with
these survivors as a prisoner of war to
Lhasa.

The commander at Batang is in a
precarious position. He cannot get
help from the Chinese. The military
commissioner at Tatsienlu is sending
all the soldiers he can spare to Kan-
tze and apart from this force of 2,000
he has none for Litang or Batang. It
appears that Mr. Teichman the Brit-
ish Consul of Tatsienlu has gone to
Batang and it is supposed he will try
to mediate.

If so, he has his work cut out for
him. For the Tibetans know the
present weak state of China and are
smarting under several years of
misrule on the border are not likely
to "let up" until they push on much
further. Certainly Batang and Litang
are both in great danger of being lost
to China.

As Kuanhsien, on the edge of the
Chengtu plain, two sets of soldiers are
quarrelling over the opium revenue.
The drug is coming out in large
quantities from Litang and Mongkong.
Buyers are going to Kuanhsien from
Chengtu and the other cities on the
plain to secure it and the question
is, who is to gather in the spoils.

Foreigners lately while exploring
among the Kuanhsien mountains
found 2½ acres of poppy. None is
supposed to be grown in the district,
but wherever the ground is suitable
it is produced in these quiet mountain
retreats.

The foreigners are gathering back
from the mountains. They report one
of the best seasons for many years.
So far no one has been molested in
traveling. We have yet to hear from
Mr. Kidd of the Standard Oil Com-
pany who is spending his vacation at
Mauchon trying to climb Kintingshan,
a mountain 20,000 feet high. The
Scottish blood in him will take him
to the top if it is possible to find a
way up. We hope he finds oil on the
summit.

EMPRESS SAILS SATURDAY

The "Empress" of Japan of the
Canadian Pacific Ocean Services will
take 75 passengers from Shanghai
for Japan and Vancouver Saturday.
The liner departs from Woosung
Saturday afternoon. Among the
passengers for Vancouver are Mr.
F. C. Hitchcock of the Siam Carey
Company, Mr. G. J. Petrocelli of the
China Mail, Mr. J. J. Pasquier,
manager of Compagnie Generale
d'Extreme-Orient; Mr. E. Binder of
Oliver and Company, Mr. R. D.
Young of the Mercantile Bank of
India and Mr. F. Holroyd of Tien-
tsin.

Mr. and Mrs. Noel B. Ramsay,
Mrs. H. E. Arnold and Capt. E. I.
M. Barrett have booked passage for
Yokohama.

HANGCHOW BORE EXCURSION

A special train carrying excu-
sionists to the Hangchow Bore will
leave Shanghai North Station on the
morning of Sept. 22 at 6:30 o'clock.
The train will stop at Jessfield, and
Sicowai and is due at Hsiachiao
at 9:24 o'clock.

Native boats reserved by the Rail-
way Administration will convey pas-
sengers from Hsiachiao to Hai-
ning. The returning boat leaves
Haining at three o'clock in the
afternoon and the train for Shang-
hai will leave Hsiachiao at 5:35
p.m., arriving at Jessfield at 8:20
and Shanghai North Station at 8:36
o'clock.

Breakfast, tea and dinner will be
served on the train and a cold tiffin
in the Railway enclosure at Hai-
ning.

Come on in



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News Briefs

Fifteen Chinese students supported
by the Peking Ministry of Education
left for Hongkong yesterday to enter
the Teacher's College, Hongkong
University. These students will
specialise in English and Pedagogy.
They will each receive \$800 annually
as allowance. In addition, each
receive \$70 for traveling expenses.
Before their departure they were
quartered at the local World's Chinese
Students' Federation.

Mr. E. H. Everett, the United
States Postmaster at Shanghai, will
leave for Nagasaki Friday morning en
route to Vladivostok.

Mr. Stirling Fessenden, of the law
firm of Jernigan, Fessenden and Rose,
returned to Shanghai yesterday on
the s.s. China from a trip to the
United States. He left here last
Spring.

A branch of the Banque Industrielle
de Chine will be opened soon in
Vladivostok. M. Berthier, of the
Saigon office of the Bank, has left for
the northern port for that purpose.

The headmaster of the French
Municipal School, which is open
to children of European and Amer-
ican parentage, will be in his office
for consultation for parents of
students Thursday morning, the
19th, from 11 to 12 o'clock, and
Saturday afternoon at 5 to 6:30
o'clock.

A thousand soldier-refugees arrived
at Shanghai by the China Merchants'
steamer Haeen yesterday from
Fukien.

The Shun Pao, one of the oldest
Chinese newspapers in Shanghai, will
move into its new home on Shantung
Road October 10.

Mr. M. O. Springfield, the Registrar
of the Mixed Court, has received news
that his brother, Captain E. O. Spring-
field, who joined up as a private in
1914, has been promoted Major and
that for the second time his name ap-
peared on the list of the King's birth-
day honors.

Mr. R. S. F. McBain left for Yok-
ohama yesterday.

The Pacific Mail steamer Volunteer,
with 1,200 tons of cargo for Shanghai,
will arrive here on her maiden trip,
September 27.

Mr. F. C. Charman, who will relieve
Mr. G. J. Petrocelli as Shanghai agent
for the China Mail Steamship Com-
pany, arrived here on the China
yesterday. He will assume his duties
as head of the local office Saturday.

Mr. T. J. Cokely, Manila agent for
the Robert Dollar Company, arrived
here yesterday from Manila.

MALVY MAY CHOOSE ENGLAND FOR EXILE

Paris Press Urges 'All Sincere
Frenchmen' To Accept Ver-
dict In The Case

DETAILS OF THE TRIAL

Crime Of Forfeiture Applied To
Ex-Minister Called Striking
Development

Paris, August 7.—Commenting up-
on the verdict in the case of Louis J.
Malvy, former Minister of the In-
terior, who was found guilty of
malfeasance in office yesterday, the
newspapers of Paris appeal to "all
sincere Frenchmen" to agree with
the judgment of the High Court.

In the opinion of l'Homme Libre,
Premier Clemenceau's paper, the ver-
dict should be satisfactory to the
friends of M. Malvy, and the belief is
expressed that the action of the High
Court will not create agitation which
might endanger the solidarity of the
nation.

It is understood that the banish-
ment of Malvy will be deferred, pend-
ing the adjustment of his family
affairs. It is believed that he will
decide to go to England.

Paris, August 7.—Now that the
Malvy case has been disposed of by
the 132 Senators who composed the
Court which judged him, what pur-
port to be details of the private pro-
ceedings of the court are available.

The High Court first, after a high-
ly technical debate on juridical points,
affirmed by 98 votes against 84 its
sovereign character, and then by 102
votes against 79 affirmed its com-
petence to deal with the case before it.

Having thus disposed of this ques-
tion of the law the High Court pro-
ceeded to consider its judgment on the
main charge of high treason brought
against Malvy by Leon Daudet, who
alleged, it will be remembered, that
Malvy in 1917 betrayed his country
by delivering to the enemy through
agents belonging to the Bonnet Rouge
gang the plans then pending of the
French offensive against the German
positions on the Chemin-des-Dames
and that the then Minister of the
Interior deliberately provoked mutin-
ies in the army for treasonable
motives.

By a majority that amounted almost
to unanimity, the High Court, as was
expected, after the practical abandon-
ment of these charges by the Public
Prosecutor acquitted the ex-Minister
on all these charges. By a majority
of 121 against 35, with 25 abstentions,
he was also acquitted on the charges
of complicity in treason arising out
of the same circumstances.

Senator Flaurin, basing his action
on the fact that the court, having
already declared its sovereign char-
acter, was legally fully competent to
take such a step, moved that the
articles of the code concerning what
is known in French law as the crime
of forfeiture should be applied in the
case of Malvy. This motion marks a
striking development in French
judicial procedure and will prove of
the deepest interest to jurists
throughout the world. Forfeiture is
defined in Article 166 of the French
Code as "any crime committed by a
public functionary in the exercise of
his functions." Article 114 provides
that any functionary who has ordered
or committed any arbitrary act or
any action against individual liberty
or the civil rights of any person or
against the Constitution shall be
punished with the loss of civil rights,
and Article 115 provides that if the
guilty person is a Minister the penalty
shall be banishment.

The Flaurin motion, it is under-
stood, had in view various alleged
criminal acts of Malvy in his rela-
tions to the Almercyda, Duval,
Lipschitz, Cochon, and other affairs.

It is remarked that the word for-
feiture was only once mentioned by
the public prosecutor in opening the
case against Malvy, and that was in
connection with the destruction by
the accused of a number of highly
compromising documents contained in
the dossier of the Anarchist, Sebastian
Faure.

Malvy explained that he destroyed
these documents as part of a de-
liberate policy of conciliating Faure
and other dangerous characters and
thereby preventing them from com-
mitting acts that might lead to re-
volutionary risings, and that he im-
mediately acquainted the Ministerial
Council with what he had done.

By 98 to 56, with 27 abstentions,
the court accepted Flaurin's motion.
When the High Court assembled in
public session yesterday morning, M.
Dukost, the President, after reading
over the list of culpable acts alleged
to have been committed by Malvy in
his capacity of Minister of the In-
terior, said the question to be
decided was whether Malvy had, by
these actions, ignored, violated, and
betrayed the duties of his official
position to the extent of constituting
the crime of forfeiture and incurred
the penalties provided by Article 12
of the Constitutional Law of July 16,
1875.

Public Prosecutor Merillon, in reply
to the President, expressed the opinion
that the court was empowered, under
resolution of the Chamber, to deal
with the charge of forfeiture against
the accused. At the same time, in
view of the disproportion between the
original charges and the misdemean-
ours now alleged against him, he
urged that Malvy should, in any case,
benefit from infliction of a lighter
penalty than would have been the
case had he been found guilty of the
more serious charges.

ANOTHER GERMAN TRIED IN OPIUM ROBBERY CASE

C. Village Has Hearing In
Mixed Court; Two More
Chinese Charged

C. Village, the last German to be
arrested in connection with the
armed \$3,250 opium robbery com-
mitted at 58 King Loong Ka on the
night of August 19, was on trial be-
fore American Assessor Tenney and
Magistrate Li yesterday.

Village pleaded not guilty and at
first said that he could produce wit-
nesses to prove that he was at home
on the night of the robbery. C.
Krausch, C. Lindow and R. Franck,
all of whom had previously con-
fessed to complicity in the affair,
testified that Village was one of the
party and that he remained outside
the house on watch during the rob-
bery. Village afterward admitted
staying outside the place and said
that he could see what was going
on. Judgment was reserved.

Paul Lukas, alleged by Krausch
to have instigated the theft, was also
before the court again and was
ordered to the United States Court.

Two Chinese were charged yester-
day with being concerned with
Franck, Krausch, Lukas, one J.
Ryan and another Chinese in the
\$700 opium robbery at 325 Szechuen
Road last April. Mr. Wright, who
appeared to prosecute, stated that

the two had surrendered to the
police Monday night and were
evidently two of the four Chinese
who participated in the robbery.
Mr. W. S. Fleming appeared for one
of the accused and asked a remand.
The case was remanded one week.

Regarding the Chinese chauffeur
charged in connection with the
earlier robbery Mr. Wright yesterday
stated that the police had been
unable to secure further evidence
against him and asked that the
charge be withdrawn.

The cases of Krausch and R.
Taylor are expected to come up in
the United States Court for China

within the next week or so. Mr. H.
D. Rodger, of the firm of Rodger
and Haskell, has been appointed by
Judge C. S. Lobingier to represent
the men.

PARSEE NEW YEAR TODAY

Today marks the commencement
of the 128th year of the Parsee era.
There will be no special observance
of the New Year day in Shanghai.
The Parsees have lived in Western
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grated from Persia when that coun-
try was overrun by the Arabs. As
a mercantile community, the Par-
sees are known all over the world.
Trading connections were established
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.. Jessfield 6.46 a.m.	Arrive Sicowai 8.12 p.m.
.. Sicowai 6.54 a.m.	.. Jessfield 8.20 p.m.
Arrive Hsiachiao 9.24 a.m.	.. Shanghai North 8.36 p.m.

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Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railway.

SEPTEMBER 5, 1918.

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WEATHER

Very cloudy or gloomy weather.
Northerly breezes along the whole
coast.

IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

SHANGHAI, SEPTEMBER 11, 1918

Shanghai Harbor Development

WE recently dealt in a general way with the question of the future development of Shanghai's harbor, basing our comments on the admirably illuminating report compiled by the trio of experts of the Whangpoo Conservancy Board, who open out to us a vista of great possibilities for Shanghai as one of the world's premier entrepôts of trade. Today we revert to the subject in its financial and economic aspects, and as the question whether Shanghai can afford an undertaking conceived in vastness is not the least important factor in determining the feasibility or otherwise of the scheme that has been outlined, we will endeavor to elaborate a set of reasons and arguments that can leave no doubt about the financial practicability of the scheme.

The engineering practicability of the undertaking that has been recommended has already been lucidly set forth in the report in question, and if it can be shown that the scheme is financially feasible, there is no adequate reason why the work should not be taken in hand at the proper and opportune moment. The technical difficulties, although not inconsiderable, are not insurmountable. The crux of the situation lies in the economic problem involved.

And a more exhaustive and strenuous study of the Whangpoo Conservancy experts' report has served to strengthen our faith and confidence in the scheme that has been brought forward. The authors have roughly estimated the expenditure that will be entailed in making Shanghai a first class ocean port at some \$5 million tael, spread, however, over some 20 years. Will the probable development of Shanghai during such a period of time warrant such an expenditure? At this point, before we proceed any further, let us illustrate the steady and progressive growth of Shanghai during the past half-century, which is best revealed by the Customs' trade statistics, as follows:

	Totals value foreign trade, entered and cleared, Hk. Tls.	Total tonnage entered and cleared.
1860	72,446,909	597,722
1870	87,012,428	1,764,322
1880	92,225,309	3,317,298
1890	98,993,486	5,443,179
1900	204,128,362	9,432,419
1910	273,368,182	18,554,838
1913	421,310,836	19,580,151
1914	386,281,643	18,950,918
1915	399,652,164	16,849,638
1916	420,970,550	16,819,095
1917	407,440,649	15,716,017

From the above it can readily be seen that the value of the foreign trade of this port has doubled during several of the last decades and multiplied about 5½ times during the 55-year period 1860-1914. As regards the tonnage entered and cleared, the increase is still greater; it has multiplied more than ten times during the 40-year period 1870-1910. During the last few years since the beginning of the war the trade values and the tonnage have been stationary, which is in itself very remarkable, as, if anything, a great decrease would have been expected for obvious reasons. That such a decrease has not taken place shows that Shanghai as regards trade holds a very strong position,

and there seems to be no doubt that soon after the end of the war the trade of Shanghai will increase enormously and will soon have reached such enhanced figures as the pre-war development would now indicate.

The question now naturally arises: What will these figures probably be some 20 or 50 years hence, say 1940 and 1970? If we base our predictions only on the available statistics, the figures will be as follows: 1940: Value of foreign trade: Hk. Tls. 2,500,000,000; steamers tonnage entered and cleared: Tons 90,000,000, and for 1970, at the same rate, the figures exceed any present conception of the largest port. It is, however, likely that the development will continue at the same rapid rate as in years gone by? We believe that there is every likelihood of such a development.

In the years gone by we have witnessed the Taiping Rebellion, the War with Japan, the Boxer Trouble, the gradual introduction of western ideas and material development and the several revolutions from 1911 till 1917, and we are now in the middle of a suicidal civil war. It is obvious that this instability of government in China cannot continue for ever, and there is every reason to believe that this state of affairs will soon settle down, if not before, certainly at the end of the war, when the Great Powers who are interested in this country can make their influence powerfully felt in this part of the world.

If even the instability of government in China has not been able to keep down the trade of China, there is no doubt that a stable government will increase trade to no small extent. The outlook for the future is, therefore, that, if anything, a greater increase can be expected than has already taken place.

Are there other factors than the political ones just discussed that could act unfavorably?

The only one is this. If Shanghai's harbor development does not keep pace with the demand for harbor facilities and does not realize its potentialities, it will be outclassed by a competing port. It is here that the real danger lies. If Shanghai's harbor is not brought up to modern standards, and that rapidly, the obvious danger is at hand that another port with the courage and the spirit for doing great things will challenge Shanghai's position, thereby securing to itself that great future which otherwise should have been Shanghai's.

It is, therefore, up to Shanghai to take every precaution in time against such an ugly eventuality. If this is done, allowing, as the authors of the report emphasize, a reciprocal action between the trade and the development of the harbor facilities, there seems to be no reason to believe that the development of Shanghai's harbor as a trade center should not be as has now been indicated.

Under these circumstances, there seems to be no doubt that Shanghai can afford to improve its harbor facilities, as indicated in the report of the experts consulted by the Conservancy Board.

They have indicated that a conservancy tax of 10 percent of the Customs duties, which would at the present moment yield about 1.5 million taels a year (and therefore, we say in 1940 probably three to five times that amount) would be sufficient to inaugurate the work at once and continue it along practical lines, and we believe that this proposition for obtaining the necessary funds for this important work is quite sound.

Such a harbor tax would burden the trade of this port very little indeed. Shanghai can certainly afford to improve its harbor facilities even at so high a cost as has been indicated by the report. The only thing we cannot afford is any undue delay in the inauguration of the work.

A Famous Notebook

New York, July 15.—"I have in my hands the notebook of a very famous general," said Ambassador Jusserand at the Bastille Day celebration in Madison Square Garden last night. "The covers are greatly worn from having so long been carried in his pockets in campaign times. In a fit of transient despondency he made the following entry: 'May 1—Instead of having the prospect of a glorious offensive campaign before us, we have a bewildered and gloomy, defensive one, unless we should receive a powerful aid of ships and troops and money from our generous Allies.' 'Do not worry,' the French Ambassador continued. 'The May in question was May, 1781, and the famous general whose original notebook I have in my hands was General Washington. The 'generous Allies' whose part, by a striking reversal of history, you now so splendidly play in the new fight for independence, were the French.'"

The Russian Problem And Its Solution

Fall Of The Kerensky Government And Rise Of The Bolsheviks
By Mamei Komroff

III.

SOON after the fall of the Tsar, the Anarchists and extreme Revolutionary Socialists established themselves in a deserted villa on the outskirts of Petrograd. Here they held meetings and carried on their work. In time it became their headquarters. It must be said to their credit, that they kept the place intact and cared for it.

In this building they organized their first attempt to overthrow the Provisional Government. The conflict lasted three days starting on July 16, 1917. Soldiers with several armored cars, that they had obtained possession of, stormed the different Government buildings. A small group of four or five men captured the leading newspaper office and managed to get out an extra edition announcing their own victory.

Although the Provisional Government was taken unprepared it still held a powerful weapon of defense. The River Neva divides Petrograd into two main parts, while numerous canals penetrate the very heart of the city. As the Provisional Government controlled the bridges, it had in this a powerful defense. These bridges were at once thrown open and the entire city, in this way, was split up into a number of small islands. This divided the Bolshevik forces as crossing the canals without the bridges was extremely perilous. In the mean time the Provisional Government had time to bring reserves to the city.

This was a move that the Bolsheviks did not expect. The active leaders of the revolt were arrested and imprisoned in the famous Forts of Peter and Paul, but the Bolshevik leaders Lenin and Trotsky could not be found. Warrants were issued for their arrest, but they were never arrested.

The Provisional Government was very severe with people who attempted to overthrow the Government, in this case, however, they had to be lenient though firm, for even at that time the leaders of the revolt had quite a large following.

The revolt failed because of two main reasons: first because the Bolsheviks did not figure on the bridges being capable of separating their forces and secondly because of their leaders being unfamiliar with the ground and conditions, many of them having just returned a few days before from foreign lands to which they had at one time fled to escape the clutches of the Tsar's Government.

The successful suppression of this Bolshevik revolt gave a great deal of support and confidence to the Provisional Government. But on the other hand its suppression led the Bolsheviks to adopt new methods of coping with the government whose Prime Minister, Kerensky, was also chief of the army.

This they did mainly by industrial organization. They conducted meetings and lectures in all large factories and shops. Their program was very interesting and indeed attractive to the laborer and to the people who had suffered much owing to the war.

The Bolshevik Platform

What did the Bolsheviks want? What was this tremendous force behind them? Was it sheer brute strength or was it something else? In order for us to be able to discuss how they blundered and why they failed, we must first review, without malice, their aims and ideals.

Let us lay aside our hatred for a moment. Hate is an element which intelligent people should try to avoid. Its back bone is ignorance. "We never hate that which we understand."

To start with the Bolsheviks desired the control of the state, in order to be able to put their theories into practice. Any method which would help them to gain the control of the state they considered legitimate. Not so much under the principle that might is right as under a theory of reciprocity. This is in direct contradiction to one of the earlier theories of Socialism. I believe it was Karl Marx who first laid down the idea that, as capital was concentrating in the hands of a very few and as these few in time would become less in number a point would be reached when the producer would automatically become the consumer. When that time arrives, according to the theory, it will be an easy matter for the state to take control of the industry. It should be noted here that many of our ablest socialists have lately given up this theory. Perhaps no man's social theories have suffered more

by this war than the theories of Karl Marx; not because he was German but because the war has created a desire for broader ideals than those he had formulated, ideals of a loftier nature, principles that contain a breath of vision.

The Bolsheviks desire state control of all industries and also state ownership of the same. The land they desire for the people, or rather for those who can work it. The land would belong to those who work it and only as long as they work it. The only certificate of ownership one would need would be to show that the soil was under cultivation. Once you stopped ploughing, the land would cease to belong to you. Your children could inherit it only by working it.

They believe also that this war, was in the main, a war of capitalism against capitalism, in which the workers suffered the heaviest casualties; that it must be stopped at all costs.

"But," I protested, "You can't stop an invading German army with love and kisses." And the reply came that the German workers would, under feeling of class consciousness, refuse to take up arms against fellow comrades. They, too, were supposed to realize that this was purely a capitalistic war.

They even go a step further and claim that as the world belongs to those who work it, the brotherhood of man would recognize no geographical boundaries. As the interests of the German workers were identical with those of the Russian no imaginary line drawn on a map could separate those interests.

They believe that those who work should receive the full profit of their labor. In fact labor under their plan was to become the standard of measure of all things. Without working one had no right to exist. This principle at first sounded, to me, as though it was a bit opposed to the personal liberty of man. But we must note that it has been adopted, as a war measure, in most countries.

The Bolsheviks also desire to establish a representative state government, but that its representation should be industrial rather than political; that the state should control industry, imports, exports and all banks.

The program was interesting to say the least and attracted much attention. After the failure of the first Bolshevik uprising, the insurgents adopted a new method. They started working through the unions, whose delegates became members of the soviets. The soviets worked independently of the Government. Only on one occasion did they unite. This was when Korniloff marched on Petrograd. The soviets then received arms from the Government to defend the city. The government was never able to regain these arms. And later they were used to overthrow the Kerensky government.

Lenin and Trotsky remained in hiding—warrants were still awaiting their arrest. The police knew where they were but did not arrest them. Their arrest would have been the signal for an uprising.

From day to day the provisional government became more helpless. Their weakness became more and more apparent. Their errors came to the surface in sore spots which every street orator could pick and criticize.

Why Kerensky Fell

The Provisional Government did not fall through any misfortune or accident; it fell because it was unable to cope with the situation. It fell because of the instant hammering of the masses who flatly refused to tolerate members of the upper classes in the government cabinet.

It fell also, as we have pointed out before, because of the dreadful heritage it had received from the Tsar's regime; also because it attempted to use precedent in dealing with a situation which had no parallel; also because it could not suppress the exponents of the more radical theories; and lastly because of the condition of the army.

The Man From Rumania

A few days before the fall of the Kerensky government a delegate arrived in Petrograd with a resolution from his regiment in Rumania. As the resolution was of a Bolshevik nature he was directed to the soviet. He appeared on the platform dressed in rags and shreds with sack

bound feet and appealed to the meeting for enlightenment.

"Comrades," he said in a voice that was not oratorical, "we have been fighting on the Rumanian front. We have been in the trenches for thirty-two months without relief. Six months ago we sent a delegate to the Council of Workers and Soldiers, to place the wants of our company before the government. Two months passed and we did not hear from him. Some of us suggested that we send another delegate but others asked us to be patient and not interfere with the natural working of the government.

"But after six months we could stand it no longer. I was elected to bring a resolution to Petrograd. The boys gave me the best clothes our company had and I left for Petrograd.

"You sit here in a light room, warm and comfortable. We have not had such a pleasure for years. Food conditions have grown bad at our section of the front. For the past few months we have lived on nothing but raw cabbage and broad-leaved grass. Bread is scarce and horses, that bring the little bread we receive, run great risks of being devoured en route.

"At the same time we have been asked by the government to hold out as a brighter day is coming. We also have been promised land when we return home. It is only our patriotism which has enabled us to hold out as long as we have.

"However, some of our men are skeptical. They fear that before they return, if they do return at all, the land promise will vanish. Such political tricks have been known to happen. Therefore in our resolution we ask that, for the present, while things are being organized and adjusted, that the land be placed in trust with a responsible committee. I do not think this is asking too much.

"If we are entitled to the land let us at least have a slight guarantee that we will not be fooled of that which is promised us.

"The resolution also asks that we receive at least a month's leave from the front. Thirty-two months in the trenches is too long. We are not cowards as you already know by our drive last year, but the limit of endurance is reached.

"Wherever I showed our Resolution it was at once acclaimed Bolshevik. We have been told dreadful things about these people and therefore it grieved me to be classed with them. Now I come here to ask you, is the resolution Bolshevik or is it not? I tell you I am in earnest. I am not exaggerating nor magnifying the facts. We must be relieved, we can stand it no longer."

The words of this man added to his appearance were so simple and direct that their earnestness and honesty could not be doubted. He was typical of other delegates that arrived from the front. The creepy feeling of unrest in Petrograd grew. The facts and conditions tended to overpower all reason. It was now a matter merely of hours before the Provisional Government would fall.

The government changed hands over night while Petrograd was asleep. This time it was well organized. Some shooting took place but as a whole the government offered very little resistance and hardly any blood at all was shed.

In every country today, there exists a Bolshevik element. Their directness demands attention; they are not to be ignored. Throwing mud at their ideas would little help the situation. Rather we must bear with them for a time till we can investigate the depths of their grievances and suggest the remedy which they have undoubtedly failed to apply.

The symptoms confronting us today were clearly visualized by Buckle in his "History of Civilization" when he wrote, "If the truth is very great as well as new, the harm is serious. Men are made uneasy; they flinch; they cannot bear the sudden light; a general restlessness supervenes; the face of society is disturbed, or perhaps convulsed; old interests and old beliefs have been destroyed before new ones have been created. These symptoms are the precursors of revolution; they have preceded all the great changes through which the world has passed."

Are these symptoms before us now?

(Note: In his next article, to be published tomorrow, Mr. Komroff will discuss "The Forces opposing the Bolsheviks, including the rise and theories of the Russian Anarchists and Syndicalists.")

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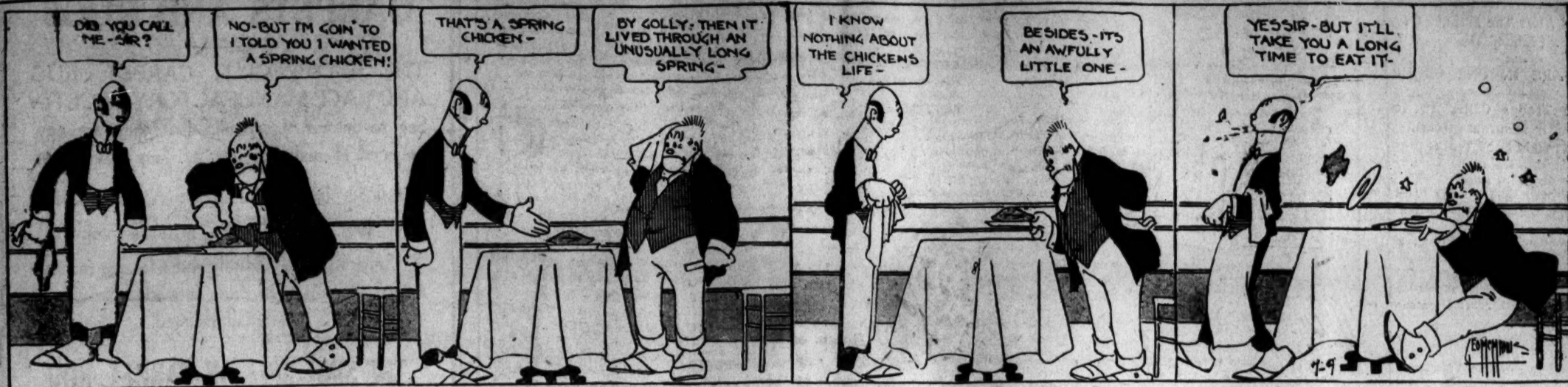
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Starvation Dropsy By Woods Hutchinson

A new and strange disease, due to the war, is reported from the interior of Germany. The first cases of it appeared among the captive soldiers in the prison camps, particularly the Russians, but it has now become quite common among the civil population, and is said to be spreading rapidly.

It is not, however, an epidemic or infection of any kind, but a curious type of edema, or watery swelling, puffing, and water logging of all the tissues of the body, particularly the loose connective tissue just under the skin, due to too bulky and watery a diet.

Rumors of its development have appeared in the newspapers and in the medical journals for more than a year past, and a formal name has been given to it in the official Ger-

man health reports "Kriegsodem" (War Dropsy). But we have only just received our first definite, clear-cut description of the malady from an English physician who has returned home after a term of imprisonment in one of the German camps.

It appeared first in prison camps, because the prisoners of war were from the beginning deliberately placed on what was practically a starvation ration, and as the civilian population was gradually reduced to nearly the same level, it made its appearance among them.

The disease does not seem to be due to an actual shortage in the total amount of food, but to the absence of certain elements, particularly fats and meats and to the fact that too large a number of the heat-

units required are supplied in coarse and bulky forms; such as carrots, turnips, cabbages, potatoes, and slobbery stews.

The picture of the condition is first, marked and rapidly increasing muscular weakness and sense of fatigue, great depression, and a curious apathetic and indifferent mental state. With this comes puffing and waxy swelling of all the tissues of the face, particularly of the cheeks and eyelids, dropsy of the lungs, dropsy of the abdomen, swelling of the limbs, and weak rapid action of the heart.

If the missing elements in the diet can be supplied, the condition clears up quite rapidly and the patients make a good recovery. If not, the weakness steadily progresses, the swelling continues to increase, until the patient is swollen like a tick, a mere walking sponge, the mind begins to wander, unconsciousness sets in, and death comes by heart failure, from literal drowning in one's own body fluids.

When the body is examined after death, the most striking finding is a total and absolute disappearance of fat or fatty tissue which forms normally almost one-fifth of the weight of the entire body in conditions of average health. The cells which used to contain the fat have emptied themselves completely of this and filled up with water.

This is one of the very many striking illustrations, furnished by this war of the vital importance not merely of a sufficient amount of food, but of an adequate variety and

proper proportion of the four great groups of foodstuffs; bread, meat, butter, and "trimmings" in the sense of fruits and vegetables. Under bread; of course would come, biscuits, cakes, puddings, cereals, and potatoes. Under meat; fish, eggs, milk, and cheese; and under butter, fats, oils, and nuts and cream.

When Germany first launched her war of conquest upon the sleeping world, with the methodical thoroughness born of her forty years preparation in advance, she placed every man, woman, and child in her empire upon a ration, an elaborately made ration at that. Now laboratory planned rations are admirable and excellent in their place, but unless considerations of pure calories, and protein and carbohydrate proportions are tempered with judgment and mercy, they are seldom fit to eat, or to live and grow fat on, unless their victims can slip out and get something to eat between meals, like the soldiers in Chittenden's famous low protein experiments are said to have done.

And this, luckless civilians found out to their cost. They had a sufficient number of calories in their diet, but nine-tenths of those calories were in the form of starch, and that starch in the shape of potatoes, carrots, and black, sour rye or barley bread, instead of good white bread and biscuits and cakes. It filled them, in fact, blew their stomachs up like balloons, but it wasn't satisfying, and even they, meek and flunk-like as they were, rebelled and insisted upon something better.

The Jugo-Slavs

By Frederic J. Haskin

The world is witnessing the birth of a new nation, that of the Jugo-Slavs, or Slavs of the South. Whether the Austro-Hungarian Empire will remain intact after the present war is a much-disputed question. The United States has announced definitely that it desires to see all branches of the Slav race completely freed from German and Austrian rule. To the minds of the Southern, or Jugo-Slavs, this statement promises their long hoped for unity in a free state, Jugo-Slavia.

It is now over a year since members of the Southern Slav nationalities—Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes—met in London to map out a constitution and lay the foundation of an independent state for their peoples. The new state will include Serbia, Slavonia, Bosnia, Montenegro, and the Slavic provinces held by Austria, Herzegovina, Croatia, Dalmatia, Istria, Carinthia, Carniola, Styria, Gorica, and several smaller districts. Twelve millions of Southern Slavs, if so many are left after the war, will inhabit the promised

land, a country of some 90,000 square miles.

It is almost impossible to estimate the present population of these provinces and countries. About one-third of Serbia's people are dead or in enemy hands, and the other Slavs have fared little better. The living, starved, ill and penniless, but kept up by faith in the Allies, and hopes of peace and freedom, are the material of which the new state will be made. It rests with these people, bereft of all but an ideal, to decide the details of their government after the war.

One member of the Jugo-Slav council says: "Our aim is to get free from Austria. It is for the people to decide the exact form of government. A constitutional monarchy is best for our people, because during our nation's existence it has always been a monarchy, and also, Serbia and Montenegro have always preferred it. Eighty-six percent of our people are peasants." For these, and other reasons, it is believed by most Slavs in America that a republican form of government will not be attempted.

The Russian Republic, with its difficulties and tragedies, is cited by them as an unfortunate choice of the highest form of government by a people not yet ready for so great a responsibility. And so they say: "Freedom, yes, but not evolved in more upheaval than is necessary—freedom to work out our own development under the leadership of a wise patriot."

The history of the Southern Slavs has been a succession of brave, but mainly futile attempts to escape from the Austrian and Turkish yokes, and desperate defense against further encroachment upon their home lands. They have been the prey of each successive ruler with a trained army and nothing to fight.

A Slav poet in a historic ballad stated truly:

The tears rob one another of the empire of the tsars.
And they yearn to slay each other with their gilded scimitars.

Even yet Serbian territory is looked upon covetously by more than one ruler discontent with the extent of his kingdom. Many facts of history and diplomacy are produced by the Slavs to show that Austria, relying on Germany as an ally, seized upon the Archduke Francis Ferdinand's death as an excuse for war, so that the long desired Serbian lands might be seized.

In the first days of war, thousands of Slavs were forced by Austria into her army to fight against their Slav brothers with the Serbian forces. Over 120,000 of these Jugo-Slavs deserted at the first opportunity and went over to join the Serbs. One hundred and fifty thousand Slavs sent to the Russian front followed their example in spite of knowledge of unspeakable treatment should they be taken back by Austria as prisoners. Nearly a million Jugo-Slav soldiers are counted as dead, wounded, or prisoners.

It is not for sentimental reasons that the Slavs are so eager for liberty from Austrian rule. The Teuton and Magyar elements, although in the minority as regards population, have always held control of Austro-Hungarian political and national matters, much to the disadvantage of the Slavs. Under a thin veneer of so-called liberty allowed to the southern Hungarian provinces they exert the force of an absolute monarchy, suppressing all signs of Slavic patriotism and independence. Of the 750,000 Jugo-Slavs in America, it is estimated that about eighty percent came because of Austrian oppression.

In time of war this oppression is at its worst. Children and old men

are conscripted. Subjects of all ages are imprisoned and interned for trivial offences or for no offence at all. Austrian papers announce calmly that the people are dying of starvation in the streets and villages of Hungary. For these people under Austrian rule, the Allies can do nothing, as there is small chance of gifts being allowed to reach them. The Jugo-Slav council reports that the Americans and other Allies are doing a great deal to help the Slavs in the Serbian army and on Serbian ground.

The Southern Slavs have never been able to cope with Teutonic diplomacy and blackmail. They are an unsuspicious, frank and sympathetic people, brave to recklessness in a fair fight, but at a hopeless disadvantage when suave Austrian politicians are juggling away their rights and liberty. One injustice against which they have long struggled is the prohibition of the use of their national language, beloved of all the Southern Slavs of Hungary. The

foundation of universities, even secondary schools in Slav provinces, is discouraged, in many cases forbidden, so that for higher education the Slavs are forced to go to Prague and other cities where the language of their people is seldom heard. In many of the provinces, German is the language prescribed by the government to be used even in grade schools, so that the Jugo-Slavs may not grow too powerful through education or be stirred to insurrection through native teachers.

On July Fourth, the Jugo-Slavs unfurled and dedicated their newly designed flag at Washington. The white cross of the Serbs, checkered shield of the Slovenes, and eagle of the Croats, were combined in the center of a blue field in token of the unity of interests and ideals of the three peoples.

"The enemy can no longer succeed in dividing us," said the Serbian Minister at the celebration. "In this struggle we will all die or become free and united."

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BANDS OF DESERTERS LOOTING IN AUSTRIA

Peasants Terrorised And Plundered After The Manner Of Mediaeval Days

40,000 ARE IN ONE GROUP

German Troops Called In To Cope With Disorder—Bohemians Raid Food Trains

By Ward Price

Italian Army Headquarters, Aug. 7.—The present state of Austria-Hungary, as represented by the prisoners taken lately on the Italian front, is extremely serious. Mutiny and desertion in the army, and food riots and strikes among the civil population occur throughout her heterogeneous empire.

According to these accounts Austria seems to be going gradually back to a reproduction of the old mediaeval days, when bands of discharged soldiers in arms roamed Central Europe, terrorising and robbing the peasantry, and defying all authority. Scattered about in the forest and moorland there are today many little groups of outlaws and, as in Montenegro, of mere brigands who live by plunder.

Deserters from the Austrian Army rally to these bands of freebooters, more especially men who have returned from long periods as prisoners of war in Russia and find that they now are required to rejoin as soldiers. Military patrols sent against them often go over to the mutineers.

There is an organisation of armed fugitives from the service in Moravia, which is known as the Green Guards, and is said to be 40,000 strong while in Hungary a sort of Robin Hood band has come into being, which calls itself the "Royal and Imperial Brigands of Bihar." These general outlaws are already heroes of popular ballads, and they have reserves of stolen ammunition and supplies hidden in the forests.

Centers of the settled population also are not free from disorder. German troops have been called in to crush Austrian and Hungarian tumults at Innsbruck, Budapest, and in Wallachia, and one of the chief sources of trouble throughout the country is the regimental depots where men are collected for despatch to the front in Bohemia the civil population, too, raids the food trains as they pass through from the Ukraine, being given timely warning of their arrival by the railway officials.

There were strikes at the big Skoda works in June. The work people blew up a part of the factory and paraded through the streets. Bavarian regiments there had to use machine-guns before the strikers were crushed. A battalion on its way to the front mutinied at Innsbruck in June and locked its officers in the station, the men scattering. On May 15 a battalion of Czechs refused to leave for the front. A Croatian company sent to restore order threw in its lot with them and seized the station. A German regiment of Bavarians was called in and disarmed the mutineers after fighting, in which there were considerable losses on both sides.

An Austrian deserter who recently came over gives a detailed account of a revolt which he says he helped to organise in the 37th Regiment at Raketersburg on the night of May 23. The regiment was 2,000 strong, composed mostly of men who had returned from being prisoners in Russia. The mutiny was started prematurely, owing to an officer abusing some men found drunk in the barracks of their companions, who took their part. Shots were fired and the soldiers tried to rush the gates of the barracks, but the officers stopped them by threatening them with their revolvers.

Some of the mutineers climbed the wall, however, and looted the headquarters offices of the regiment of 27,000 kronen and then tried to set the offices on fire. The revolt was crushed by calling in other troops. One officer and four soldiers were killed and eight soldiers afterward were court-martialed and shot.

The Austrian higher command seems uneasy at the gradual breakdown of the spirit of the army officers who are ordered to take a closer personal interest in their men and do everything they can to gain their personal sympathy.

Vienna Tramways Breaking Down
London, August 7.—The London Chronicle's Zurich correspondent reports that in the Vienna Town Hall the Director of the Electric Tramways Service recently made a statement on the extreme difficulty met in keeping the system going. The shortage of all other vehicles has increased the burden on the tramways, which had to carry millions of soldiers, besides the wounded and dead. In only three months 1,900 dead were carried, besides merchandise, and especially provisions.

This traffic has had serious effects upon the rolling stock. Motor wagons

INDOOR SPORTS

By Tad



have been reduced from 1,100 to 750.

The rails are used up and other material is ruined beyond the possibility of repair. Owing to the shortage of labor, the personnel of the service has been exhausted by work and famine.

For these reasons a great reduction of cars is planned. The traffic in the suburbs is completely abolished, and there is to be a reduction for several hours in the center of the town. Burgomaster Weisskirchner has protested energetically against the measure. He would not admit the need for the reduction, the effects of which would be disastrous to the enfeebled population, and he proposed that a petition should be addressed to the Emperor to demand protection.

Other members of the Municipal Council proposed the issuance of an appeal to the population, exhorting them to take heed of the situation and not to use the tramcars without urgent need. The echo of these events has had a depressing effect on the whole population of Vienna.

Music for Today

The following program will, weather permitting, be played by the Band in the Public Garden today, beginning at 5:30 p.m.:

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Overture—"Maritana" ... Wallace
Waltz—"L'Amour d'Ophelia" ...

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Selection—"The Dairymaids" ... Rubens

Two Step—"The Husking Bee" ... Thurban

Selection—"The Girls of Gottenberg" ... Caryll

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GAMBLING CHARGES GROW OUT OF ROBBERY

Five Chinese Accused, Including Trio Who Were Complainants Before

Charges of professional gambling were framed yesterday afternoon by British Assessor Byrne and Magistrate Tsang of the Mixed Court against five Chinese, summoned previously as witnesses in an armed robbery case on Chapoo Road, in which another Chinese, Wang Fok-sung, was charged with the theft of a watch, a chain and three medals. Two of the defendants charged by the Court yesterday, Tsang Lai-sung and Zung Zen-nyi, were the complainants in the robbery case. The three other defendants were Yen Lau-chiu, Wong Kwo-siang and Wu Chi-yu.

Two editors of the Hsin Shun Pao, Sung Tong-woo and Zau Tien-foo, also summoned for having published several articles accusing Yen Lau-chiu as a professional gambler, were discharged upon the undertaking of their counsel, Mr. John Hays, to produce them whenever the Court desires their appearance.

Mr. Byrne, in announcing the Court's action in charging the five Chinese, stated that the Magistrate and himself were convinced that they had had enough evidence to frame the charges under Articles 277 and 276 of the Chinese Criminal Code. They were convinced that at least one of them kept a gang of professional gamblers and was so influential that a witness of great importance was prevented from coming to Court and give testimony at the previous hearing.

Alien Property Issue In Manila

(Continued from Page 1)

The Alien Property Custodian at Washington had disapproved the sales made to three liquidators, and also the sale of the Helios Cigar Factory. The latter case will undoubtedly be reconsidered and the sale confirmed, as, contrary to report made to the Alien Property Custodian in Washington, no "government official was connected with the purchase," nor was there any other reason for not confirming it.

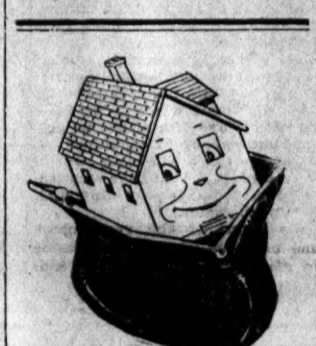
The whole matter may be summed up as follows: It is contrary to the policy of the Alien Property Custodian and the American Government to dispose of enemy property to those who have in any way been engaged in either handling or liquidating that property, regardless of the fact that it might be sold to greater advantage and more money obtained by so doing, as in these cases. Immediately upon this decision being made known to Governor-General Harrison and his representative here, the liquidators who purchased the property were notified that it was no sale and the property would again revert to the Alien Property Custodian. This has practically been accomplished, and the matter ended.

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DEFENDS GERMANY'S COURSE IN RUSSIA

Cologne Gazette Says Hostility
To Germans Existed There
Even Before The War

SEES PLOTTING BY ENTENTE

Desire To Create New Front In
East Responsible For Eich-
horn Slaying

The Hague, August 3.—Even after close perusal of the German press, it is difficult to ascertain whether it is following any inspired policy or whether the editors publish haphazard any news which happens along. Reports, assertions, and prophecies as to the future are contradictory, and the murder of von Eichhorn is welcomed as a fresh red herring to divert the attention of the masses from the western front and an opportunity to wreak wrath on the Allies.

A Dutchman, recently returned from Kiev, informed The New York Times correspondent that even in German occupied districts of Russia it is unsafe to go outside the towns except in bands, and that the districts outside the range of the big guns of Kiev are entirely unsafe.

The Deutsche Tageszeitung says the situation in the East need cause Germany no anxiety, and that a new east front need not be feared, although events in Russia may require some military intervention.

The Koelnische Volkszeitung says the situation in Siberia is still clouded, although it is certain that West Siberia is no longer controlled by the Soviet and is under the energetic leadership of Admiral Koltschak and supported by America, Japan, and China, and threatened by an invasion of Japanese troops who are already in Manchuria, and that the people of Turkestan have appealed for intervention. The paper points out that it would be senseless for the Germans to run after Russia, but that an attempt must be made to regulate mutual economic relations.

The paper further argues that the Ukraine negotiations did not result from opposition to the Russian Republic, but that the Ukrainians came of their own free will to Brest and asked for a separate peace. The fact that the hopes of the Ukraine were not realized, the paper says, is due to other causes. Most of those who sit in judgment have not been on the spot and have not seen how difficult the situation is. "Perhaps they can tell us how they would have procured grain from Ukraine."

The paper quotes as an example of the chaos the murder of Eichhorn, adding: "Do those who believe the chaotic developments in Russia could have been stemmed also believe we

should have earned the Russian people's sympathy if we had not made peace with Ukraine? Then the same chaos would reign in South Russia as at present in the north and east. If we had remained stationary on the east front Russia would have interpreted it as a weakness and would have been no friendlier. The greater masses of the Russian people, whether Socialist or social revolutionary, were very antagonistic to us even in peace time."

The paper says the murder of von Eichhorn was maneuvered by the Entente, and was a sign to start things. The Entente is at work from the Pacific to the eastern front in order to create a new front against Germany, and dissatisfied elements in the Ukraine were also to receive a sign. The Entente's prospects are all the better since there now appears to be an uprising among the peasants. "What will happen now? It is only natural that quick and ready action must mean bloodshed in Kiev."

The paper declares that if the Soviet is responsible for the murder, it must be prosecuted, as Germany does not intend to allow herself to be led by the nose in the East or be trapped into a new war as the Entente would like.

The Rheinisch Zeitung speaks of the terrible disappointments and meaninglessness of the broad peace of Brest and the hopeless frontier policy of the German authorities, which completely failed in comparison to the Entente diplomacy.

Bolshevik Driven Out Of Archangel
Kandalak, Russian Lapland, Aug. 3.—(Associated Press). A revolution against the Bolsheviks and in favor of the Allies has occurred at Archangel. The Soviet troops have fled from the city.

After the revolution had been brought about an Allied detachment was landed at Archangel, occupying the railway station and the telegraph office with insignificant resistance.

Explains Von Eichhorn Case
Paris, Aug. 2.—It is Russia's way of demonstrating that no reconciliation is possible with Germany, M. Maklakoff, the Russian Ambassador to France, said today in discussing with The Associated Press the significance of the recent assassinations of Ambassador von Mirbach and Field Marshal von Eichhorn.

"Murder and acts of terrorism," he added, "are the only weapons left to Russia after its betrayal into the hands of the Germans by the Bolsheviks. Her military power has been smashed by anarchy, and the Russians wish to show the world and the Allies that they are prepared to use what weapons they still possess. These acts of terrorism are not the result of misguided courage on the part of individuals, but an expression of the general dissatisfaction of all the people or, at least, a great majority of the population."

"Individuals would never dare to

commit such terrible deeds, virtually making a sacrifice of their own lives, if they were not aware that the population was solidly behind them. It was Bismarck who said that the strength of revolutions did not lie in the advanced ideas of their leaders but in the number of moderate and reasonable exigencies which were left unsatisfied. There are many reasonable and moderate exigencies in Russia which have been left unsatisfied by the Germans and in them lies the strength of the Russian revolution and the hope of its salvation from the grip of the Germans and from the throes of anarchy."

"Were these acts of terrorism isolated deeds of vengeance by individuals they would not mean anything, but they are symptoms of general discontent and evidence that Russians will never become reconciled with the system forced upon them by the Germans by strength of arms."

Concerning the probable effect the appointment of Dr. Helfferich as Ambassador at Moscow and of the reported nomination of General von Falkenhause to succeed von Eichhorn at Kiev would have on the future policy of the Germans in Russia affecting their intercourse with the Bolshevik Government, the Ambassador said it was difficult to judge from this distance because of the meager news which was permitted to come out of Russia, and especially when the news was given a German tinge before transmission. But he thought from his knowledge of the personality of Helfferich that he would rule with an iron hand. The record of General von Falkenhause in Belgium, he added, speaks for itself.

M. Marklakoff, half jokingly and half seriously, concluded:

"Their jobs certainly are no sinecures. They are welcome to them and I do not envy them their positions."

London, Aug. 3.—An Exchange Telegraph despatch from Zurich today says:

"Telegrams from Cracow state that after the assassination of Field Marshal von Eichhorn in Kiev more than 600 persons were arrested, including ex-Premier Winceschins, Secretary Milukoff, and many members of the Constitutional-Democratic Party.

"Martial law has been proclaimed throughout the Province of Kiev. German reinforcements are continually arriving at Warsaw. Ten German soldiers have been found murdered in various parts of Kiev, and revolts among the Ukrainian peasants continue to be reported.

"The Germans have discovered a plot to overthrow General Skoropadski, the Ukrainian Hetman, and make Archduke William, son of the Austrian Archduke Charles Stephen, King or Hetman of the Ukraine."

Amsterdam, Aug. 3.—In a telegram thanking General Skoropadski, Het-

man of Ukraine, for his expression of the sympathy of the Ukrainian people and Government over the assassination of Field Marshal von Eichhorn, Emperor William has telegraphed as follows, according to Berlin advices:

"An execrable crime was committed by cowardly assassins against my Field Marshal. The unscrupulousness of our enemies, who are at the same time enemies of peace and order in Ukraine, does not shrink from wicked means to realize their sinister plans. I hope the assassins and their supporters will meet condign punishment."

Shipping Items

The C.N. s.s. Tungchow left Tientsin for Chefoo, Weihaiwei and Shanghai on Sunday.

The C.N. s.s. Yngchow left Hongkong for Shanghai on Sunday.

The I.C. s.s. Kiangyue left Hankow for Shanghai on Sunday.

The I.C. s.s. Suiwo left Hankow for Shanghai on Monday.

The C.N. s.s. Chungking left Hankow for Shanghai on Monday.

The C.M. s.s. Hwahta left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.N. s.s. Ngankin left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Tatoo Maru left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.N. s.s. Sinkiang left Hongkong for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.N. s.s. Shengking will leave Tientsin for Chefoo, Weihaiwei tomorrow.

The H.O. s.s. Tehhsing left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The I.C. s.s. Koonshing left Tientsin for Chefoo, Weihaiwei and Shanghai yesterday.

The I.C. s.s. Kutwo will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangyue will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Takeshima Maru (Osaka-Shanghai Line) with mails left Moji for Shanghai on Monday and may be expected to arrive at Mail Wharf today about 7 p.m.

The T.K.K. s.s. Tenyo Maru left Hongkong for Shanghai on Monday and is due at Woosung tomorrow at 5 p.m. The tender conveying inward passengers may be expected to reach the Customs Jetty about 8 o'clock.

The Tenyo sails for San Francisco, via Japan Ports and Honolulu Friday morning and the tender will leave Customs Jetty at 10 o'clock.

Launch Services

Friday, September 13, 1918

The tender conveying passengers on board the T.K.K. s.s. Tenyo Maru will leave the Customs Jetty at 11 a.m.

The tender conveying passengers on board the S.M.R. s.s. Koba Maru will leave the Customs Jetty at 2 p.m.

Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Sept. 10	San Francisco	China	Am	C.M.S.N. Co.
Sept. 10	N'saki, Kobe, & Yama	Yamashiro Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Sept. 10	2.00 S'ow, H'kong & Canton	Talsang	Br.	J.M. & Co.
Sept. 10	1.30 Swatow	Holhow	Br.	B. & S.
Sept. 10	8 noon W'wei, C'foo & T'sin	Sakaki Maru	Jap.	S.M.E.
Sept. 10	1.30 Dairen	Shuntien	Br.	B. & S.
Sept. 10	3.00 W'wei, C'foo & T'sin	Shangyang Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Sept. 10	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Loongwo	Br.	J.M. & Co.
Sept. 10	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Loonyi	Br.	J.M. & Co.
Sept. 10	Ningpo	Kiangteen	Chl.	C.M.S.N. Co.

The Chinese Benevolent Association

271-6 Boulevard des Deux Republiques

Benevolent Fund Ticket \$50,000.00

Issued under the authorisation of the Government of the Republic of China on the 2nd February, 1918.

To be drawn among 53,000 successive numbers in full view of the public in Shanghai, China, on the 15th September, 1918.

One tenth of each ticket will be sold at \$0.60, the proceeds of which after payment of prizes, charges, etc., will be divided between the North China Famine Relief Fund and the Benevolent Institutions. The Association reserves to itself the right to allocate the proceeds to the above objects; if any of the tickets are unsold on date of drawing proportional reduction in the allocation will be made.

Prices for whole tickets \$6.00.

LIST OF PRIZES FOR WHOLE TICKETS

1 First Prize	\$50,000.
1 Second Prize	10,000.
1 Third Prize	5,000.
2 Fourth Prize	\$2,000 each
2 Fifth Prize	1,000 "
2 Sixth Prize	500 "
10 Seventh Prize	100 "
20 Eighth Prize	50 "
50 Ninth Prize	20 "
800 Tenth Prize	10 "
Each approximate to the First Prize	300 "
Each approximate to the Second Prize	150 "
Each approximate to the Third Prize	100 "
4 Each approximate to the Fourth Prize	50 "
499 For numbers having the two terminal figures similar to those of first Prize	18 "
499 For numbers having the two terminal figures similar to those of Second Prize	15 "
499 For numbers having the two terminal figures similar to those of Third Prize	12 "
998 For numbers having the two terminal figures similar to those of Fourth Prize	10 "
3394 drawn tickets	Total
	\$125,735.

All prizes won will be given at the office of the Bank of China, Shanghai Branch, No. 3 Hankow Road, Shanghai.

THE CHINESE BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION.

Tientsin, July 1917.

SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW-NINGPO RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE

SHANGHAI NORTH TO ZAHKOU—"DOWN"

MAIN LINE.

ZAHKOU TO SHANGHAI NORTH—"UP"

STATIONS	Local	Fast	Slow	Local	Fast	Slow	Local	Fast	Slow	Local	Fast	Slow
Shanghai North	dep.	7.35	9.00	10.00	arr.	14.50	15.50	16.50	17.50	dep.	6.30	7.55
Jiaohai	dep.	7.51	9.16	10.23	arr.	15.06	16.06	17.06	18.06	dep.	7.00	8.30
Sicowan	dep.	7.58	9.23	10.38	arr.	15.13	16.13	17.13	18.13	dep.	8.04	9.48
Lungchow Junction	dep.	8.15	9.40	10.53	arr.	15.30	16.29	17.29	18.29	dep.	8.41	10.31
Shanghai South	dep.	7.45	9.10	10.20	arr.	13.35	15.00	16.00	17.55	dep.	7.15	8.28
Lungchow Junction	dep.	8.15	9.40	10.53	arr.	13.52	15.30	16.29	18.12	dep.	7.48	8.58
Sungking	dep.	8.59	10.48	12.02	arr.	16.07	17.42	18.42	19.42	dep.	8.15	9.28
Kashui	dep.	9.01	11.52	13.23	arr.	16.53	18.28	19.28	20.28	dep.	8.41	9.51
Kashui	dep.	7.40	10.25	12.30	arr.	17.22	19.28	20.28	21.28	dep.	8.41	9.51
Yehai	dep.	8.46	11.06	13.15	arr.	17.53	19.58	20.58	21.58	dep.	9.08	10.18
Changsu	dep.	9.46	11.41	14.00	arr.	18.54	20.59	21.59	22.59	dep.	9.35	10.45
Hangchow	dep.	11.10	12.50	15.25	arr.	19.19	21.19	22.19	23.19	dep.	10.00	11.10
Zahkou	arr.	11.35	13.10	15.50	arr.	19.35	21.35	22.35	23.35	arr.	10.25	11.35

KONZENCHIAO TO ZAHKOU

KIANGSHOO BRANCH LINE.

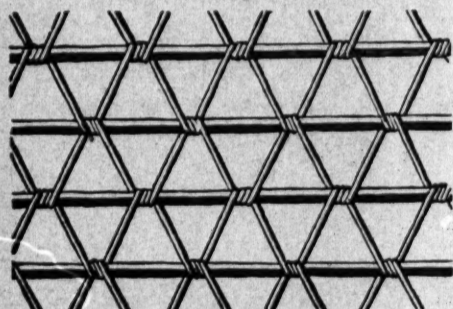
ZAHKOU TO KONZENCHIAO

Konzenchiaio	dep.	6.50	8.25	11.25	14.00	15.55	18.35	Zahkou	dep.	10.10	12.25	17.20
Kenshangmun	dep.	7.10	8.50	11.40	14.15	16.15	18.50	Hangchow	dep.	7.30	10.40	14.45
Hangchow	dep.	7.20	9.15	11.52	14.24	16.30	19.00	Kenshangmun	dep.	7.42	10.57	15.12
Zahkou	arr.	9.40	12.10	15.00	17.35	19.45	22.15	Konzenchiaio	arr.	7.55	11.10	15.25

2. Restaurant Car.

TRIANGLE MESH

The Ideal Reinforcement for Roof and Floor Slabs, Culverts, Sewers, Pavements, etc.



New stocks of Black

Triangle Mesh in Rolls

150 feet long, have arrived

8 Different Styles

ESTIMATES PREPARED BY OUR CONFETE ENGINEERS

Andersen, Meyer & Co., Ltd.

4 Yuen Ming Yuen Road

Telephone Central 778

SHANGHAI-NANKING RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE

Shanghai North To Nanking—Up

(Main Line)

Nanking To Shanghai North—Down

STATIONS.	Local	Express	Fast	2nd and 4th	Fast	Local	Fast	Express	Local	Fast	Express	Local	Fast	Express	Local	Fast	Express	Local	Fast	Express	Local	Fast	Express	Local	Fast	Express	Local	Fast	Express	Local	Fast	Express	Local	Fast	Express	Local	Fast	Express	Local	Fast	Express	Local	Fast	Express	Local	Fast	Express	Local	Fast	Express	Local	Fast	Express	Local	Fast	Express	Local	Fast	Express	Local	Fast	Express	Local	Fast	Express	Local	Fast	Express	Local	Fast	Express	Local	Fast	Express	Local	Fast	Express	Local	Fast	Express	Local	Fast	Express	Local	Fast	Express	Local	Fast	Express	Local	Fast	Express	Local	Fast	Express	Local	Fast	Express	Local	Fast	Express	Local	Fast	Express	Local	Fast	Express	Local	Fast	Express	Local	Fast	Express	Local	Fast	Express	Local	Fast	Express	Local	Fast	Express	Local	Fast	Express	Local	Fast	Express	Local	Fast	Express	Local	Fast	Express	Local	Fast	Express	Local	Fast	Express	Local	Fast	Express	Local	Fast	Express	Local	Fast	Express	Local	Fast	Express	Local	Fast	Express	Local	Fast	Express	Local	Fast	Express	Local	Fast	Express	Local	Fast	Express	Local	Fast	Express	Local	Fast	Express	Local	Fast	Express	Local	Fast	Express	Local	Fast	Express	Local	Fast	Express	Local	Fast	Express	Local	Fast	Express	Local	Fast	Express	Local	Fast	Express	Local	Fast	Express	Local	Fast	Express	Local	Fast	Express	Local	Fast	Express	Local	Fast	Express	Local	Fast	Express	Local	Fast	Express	Local	Fast	Express	Local	Fast	Express	Local	Fast	Express	Local	Fast	Express	Local	Fast	Express	Local	Fast	Express	Local	Fast	Express	Local	Fast	Express	Local	Fast	Express	Local	Fast	Express	Local	Fast	Express	Local	Fast	Express	Local	Fast	Express	Local	Fast	Express	Local	Fast	Express	Local	Fast	Express	Local	Fast	Express	Local	Fast	Express	Local	Fast	Express	Local	Fast	Express	Local	Fast	Express	Local	Fast	Express	Local	Fast	Express	Local	Fast	Express	Local	Fast	Express	Local	Fast	Express	Local	Fast	Express	Local	Fast	Express	Local	Fast	Express	Local	Fast	Express	Local	Fast	Express	Local	Fast	Express	Local	Fast	Express	Local	Fast	Express	Local	Fast	Express	Local	Fast	Express	Local	Fast	Express	Local	Fast	Express	Local	Fast	Express	Local	Fast	Express	Local	Fast	Express	Local	Fast	Express	Local	Fast	Express	Local	Fast	Express	Local	Fast	Express	Local	Fast	Express	Local	Fast	Express	Local	Fast	Express	Local	Fast	Express	Local	Fast	Express	Local	Fast	Express	Local	Fast	Express	Local	Fast	Express	Local	Fast	Express	Local	Fast	Express	Local	Fast	Express	Local	Fast	Express	Local	Fast	Express	Local	Fast	Express	Local	Fast	Express	Local	Fast	Express	Local	Fast	Express	Local	Fast	Express	Local	Fast	Express	Local	Fast	Express	Local	Fast	Express	Local	Fast	Express	Local	Fast	Express	Local	Fast	Express	Local	Fast	Express	Local	Fast	Express	Local	Fast	Express	Local	Fast	Express	Local	Fast	Express	Local	Fast	Express	Local	Fast	Express	Local	Fast	Express	Local	Fast	Express	Local	Fast	Express	Local	Fast	Express	Local	Fast	Express	Local	Fast	Express	Local	Fast	Express	Local	Fast	Express	Local	Fast	Express	Local	Fast	Express	Local	Fast	Express	Local	Fast	Express	Local	Fast	Express	Local	Fast	Express	Local	Fast	Express	Local	Fast	Express	Local	Fast	Express	Local	Fast	Express	Local	Fast	Express	Local	Fast	Express	Local	Fast	Express	Local	Fast	Express	Local	Fast	Express	Local	Fast	Express	Local	Fast	Express	Local	Fast	Express	Local	Fast	Express	Local	Fast	Express	Local	Fast	Express	Local	Fast	Express	Local	Fast	Express	Local	Fast	Express	Local	Fast	Express	Local	Fast	Express	Local	Fast	Express	Local	Fast	Express	Local	Fast	Express	Local	Fast	Express	Local	Fast	Express	Local	Fast	Express	Local	Fast	Express	Local	Fast	Express	Local	Fast	Express	Local	Fast	Express	Local	Fast	Express	Local	Fast	Express	Local	Fast	Express	Local	Fast	Express	Local	Fast	Express	Local	Fast	Express	Local	Fast	Express	Local	Fast	Express	Local	Fast	Express	Local	Fast	Express	Local	Fast	Express	Local	Fast	Express	Local	Fast	Express	Local	Fast	Express	Local	Fast	Express	Local	Fast	Express	Local	Fast	Express	Local	Fast	Express	Local	Fast	Express	Local	Fast	Express	Local	Fast	Express	Local	Fast	Express	Local	Fast	Express	Local	Fast	Express	Local	Fast	Express	Local	Fast	Express	Local	Fast	Express	Local	Fast	Express	Local	Fast	Express	Local	Fast	Express	Local	Fast	Express	Local	Fast	Express	Local	Fast	Express	Local	Fast	Express	Local	Fast	Express	Local	Fast	Express	Local	Fast	Express	Local	Fast	Express	Local	Fast	Express	Local	Fast	Express	Local	Fast	Express	Local	Fast	Express	Local	Fast	Express	Local	Fast	Express	Local	Fast	Express	Local	Fast	Express	Local	Fast	Express	Local	Fast	Express	Local	Fast	Express	Local	Fast	Express	Local	Fast	Express	Local	Fast	Express	Local	Fast	Express	Local	Fast	Express	Local	Fast	Express	Local	Fast	Express	Local	Fast	Express	Local	Fast	Express	Local	Fast	Express	Local	Fast	Express	Local	Fast	Express	Local	Fast	Express	Local	Fast	Express	Local	Fast	Express	Local	Fast	Express	Local	Fast	Express	Local	Fast	Express	Local	Fast	Express	Local	Fast	Express	Local	Fast	Express	Local	Fast	Express	Local	Fast	Ex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FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, September 10, 1918.
Money and Bullion

Sovereigns: buying rate,
@ 5/1=11s. 3.92

@ exch. 73.7=Mex. \$5.34

Gold Dollars: Bank buying rate,
@ 129 1/2=11s. 3.92

@ 73.7=Mex. \$112.60

Mex. Dollars Market Rate: 73.5

Shanghai Gold Bars: 978 touch Tls. 270

Copper Cash: per tael 1818

Native Interest: .11

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver: 49 1/2

Bank Rate of Discount: 5%

Ex. Rate on London: Fr. 26.10

Ex. N. Y. on London: T.T. 47.63

Exchange Closing Quotations

Nominal

London: Demand 5/1

London: 4 m/s. Dooy. 5/2 1/2

London: 6 m/s. Dooy. 5/2 1/2

London: 4 m/s. Dooy. 5/2 1/2

New York: Demand 119

New York: 4 m/s. Dooy. 120 1/2

New York: 6 m/s. Dooy. 120 1/2

New York: 4 m/s. Dooy. 120 1/2

Banks Buying Rates

Nominal

London: Demand 5/1

London: 4 m/s. Dooy. 5/2 1/2

London: 6 m/s. Dooy. 5/2 1/2

London: 4 m/s. Dooy. 5/2 1/2

New York: Demand 119

New York: 4 m/s. Dooy. 120 1/2

New York: 6 m/s. Dooy. 120 1/2

New York: 4 m/s. Dooy. 120 1/2

Roubles Exchange

Today's Bank Buying Rate for

Roubles

Roubles 1,400 (Nominal) = Tls. 100

Roubles 100 (Nom.) = Mex. \$9.25

CUSTOMS HOUSE EXCHANGE

RATES FOR SEPTEMBER

Hk. Tls. 8.58 @ 5/1

" 1 @ 65 1/2 France 7.64

" 0.75 @ 119 1/2 Gold 1

" 1 @ 45 Yen 2.48

" 1 @ 15 Rupees 4.19

" 1 @ — Roubles —

" 1 @ 1.50 Mex. \$1.50

ASTOR HOUSE HOTEL

TIENTSIN

Cable Address

ASTOR

The leading Hotel in Tientsin.

Delightfully situated, facing

Victoria Park, and located in

the Centre of the Town's Life

and Business.

Spacious and Luxurious

Dining and Reception Rooms.

Every Bedroom with private

Bath and Toilet.

First Class Cuisine and

Selected Cellar, under Foreign

supervision.

Central Heating, Electric

Light, Modern Sanitary

Arrangements.

Hotel Motor-Omnibus and

Porters meet all Trains and

Boats.

THE MANAGEMENT

The China Mutual Life Insurance

Co., Ltd.

Parents should take advantage

of the present high rate of

exchange to provide for the

future education of their

children.

Write to us for particulars

of our Special Policies, at

10 Canton Road,

Shanghai.

"BICKERTON'S"

PRIVATE HOTEL

73, 74 and 75 Bubbling Well Road.

Seven minutes from Bund by tram.

Strictly first-class cuisine under the

personal supervision of the proprietress.

Separate baths, hot and cold

water, electric light. Tel. W. 1271.

British-America Assuranc Co.

Telephone Central 98

The undersigned, as agents for

the above company, are prepared

to grant policies against Fire on

Foreign and Native risk at Current

Rates.

FRAZAR & CO.

BENJAMIN AND POTTS

SHARE LIST

Yesterday's Prices

STOCK Closing Quotations

Banks

H. K. and S. B. 5560 S.

Chartered 271

Remo-Asiatic Tls. 250

Marine Insurance

Canton Tls. 134 B.

North China Tls. 825 B.

Union of Canton Tls. 3210 B.

Yangtze Tls. 26 1/2 B.

Far Eastern Ins. Co. Tls. 26 1/2 B.

Fire Insurance

China Fire Tls. 150 B.

Hongkong Fire Tls. 325 B.

Shipping

Indo-China Def. Tls. 146

Indo-China Pref. Tls. 112 1/2 B.

Shanghai Tug (C) Tls. 50 B.

Shanghai Tug (F) Tls. 36

Mining

Kailash Tls. 10 B.

Oriental Cons. Tls. 275. 60.

Philippine Tls. 0.80

Raub Tls. 32 1/2 S.

Docks

Hongkong Dock Tls. 153 1/2 B.

Shanghai Dock Tls. 150 B.

New Eng. Works Tls. 25 B.

Wharves

Shanghai Wharf Tls. 96 B.

Hongkong Wharf Tls. 96 B.

Lands and Hotels

Anglo-French Land Tls. 74 B.

China Land Tls. 50

Shanghai Land Tls. 66 B.

Wellington Land Tls. 3

Shanghai Hotels Ltd. Tls. 13 B.

China Realty (ord.) Tls. 68

China Realty (pref.) Tls. 50

Cotton Mills

E-we Tls. 200

E-we Pref. Tls. 97 1/2

Laou-kung-mow Tls. 120 B.

Oriental Tls. 62 1/2 S.

Shanghai Cotton Tls. 155 B.

Kungyik Tls. 163

Yangtzeppoo Tls. 9 B.

Yangtzeppoo Pref. Tls. 90 B.

Industries

Butter Tills Tls. 25

China Sugar Tls. 384 B.

Langkats Tls. 15.40

Major Bros Tls. 5

Shanghai Sumatra Tls. 67 1/2 B.

Stores

Hall and Holtz Tls. 113 B.

Llewellyn Tls. 30

Lane, Crawford Tls. 80 B.

Montrie Tls. 32

Watson Tls. 35 1/2 B.

Weeks Tls. 15 1/2

Rubbers (Local)

Alma Tls. 7

Amherst Tls. 0.25

Anglo-Java Tls. 7.20

Anglo-Dutch Tls. 3 1/2

Ayer Tawah Tls. 24

Batu Anam 1913 Tls. 0.70

Bukit Toh Alang Tls. 3

Bute Tls. 1

Chemor United Tls. 0.90

Chemor United Tls. 9

Cheng Tls. 2.10

Consolidated Tls. 2.05

Dominion Tls. 6 1/2

Gula Kalumpung Tls. 5

Java Consolidated Tls. 14

Kamunting Tls. 51

Kapayang Tls. 0.50

Karun Tls. 27

Kota Bahros Tls. 10 1/2

Kroowek Java Tls. 4 B.

Padang Tls. 11

Pengkalan Durian Tls. 4 B.

Permata Tls. 2 1/2

Repah Tls. 0.82 1/2

Samangas Tls. 0.65

Senamang Tls. 6

Senawang Tls. 1.05

Shanghai Kiebang Tls. 0.50

Shanghai Malay Tls. 7

Shai Malay pref Tls. 10.70

Shanghai Pahang Tls. 1.12 1/2

Sungala Tls. 1.05

Sungel Duri Tls. 7

Sun Mangla Tls. 3 B.

Shai Kalantan Tls. 0.75

Shanghai Seremban Tls. 0.50 B.

Taipung Tls. 11

Tanah Merah Tls. 0.90

Tebong Tls. 14 1/2

Ulobi Tls. 21

Ziangbe Tls. 4 1/2

Miscellaneous

C. I. and E. Lumber Tls. 350 B.

Culty Dairy Tls. 10 1/2

Shai Elec. and Ash Tls. 2

Shanghai Gas Tls. 64

Shanghai Trams Tls. 21 1/2

Horse Bazaar Tls. 33

Shanghai Mercury Tls. 50

Shai Telephone Tls. 78 B.

Shai Waterworks Tls. 160

S. Sellers. Sa. Sales. B. Buyers.

Telephone No. Central 398

Benjamin & Potts, 8 Jinkee Road

Sharebrokers' Association

Transactions

Shanghai, September 10, 1918.

BUSINESS DONE

Official

Oriental @ Tls. 61.00 cash

Kungyiks @ Tls. 17.50 Dec.

Anglo-French Lands @ Tls. 75.00

cash

Telephone Tls. 50.00

LANGKAT OUTPUT

The following telegraphic information has been received by the general agent from the Sumatra director and manager of the Maatschappij tot Mijnbouw en Landbouwerplaat in Langkat:

"The output of crude oil for the week ended September 8 was 280 tons."

Singapore Rubber Auction

Following were the prices realised at our Auction this week:

Sheet: per lb.

Smoked Fine Ribbed @ cents 45/37

Smoked Good Ribbed " 37/25

Smoked Fine Plain " Nil

Smoked Good Plain " 28 1/2

Unsmoked Fine Ribbed " Nil

Unsmoked Good " Nil

Unsmoked Fine Plain " Nil

Unsmoked Good Plain " Nil

Creepe:

Fine Pale Thin " 42 1/2/38

Good Pale Thin " 37 1/2/27 1/2

Good Pale Blanket " 32 1/2/25 1/2

Good Brown Blanket " 19 1/2/14

Fine Brown " 26 1/2/22

Good Brown " 23 1/2/16 1/2

Good Dark " 17/10

Barky " 11/04

Scrap:

Virgin and Pressed " 17/14

Loose " 09/05

Sheet:

Cupwashing " 24/22

London quotations: Fine Pale

Creepe, 2 1/4 1/4

Fine Ribbed Smoked Sheet, 2 0 1/4

Catalogued for Sale: 21,105,595 lbs.

(about 940 tons).

Sold: 1,145,847 lbs. (about 512 tons).

The tendency at our auction this

THE CHINA PRESS MAIL SCHEDULE

Date and Destination	Per	Chl.	Br.	USA	Rus.	Jap.	Roa.
Today							
Amoy and Hongkong	Train & Str.	21.00	17.00				21.00
Amoy Ports	Swimming	12.00	11.00				21.00
Amoy, Hongkong and Canton	Taiwang	12.00					11.00
Amoy, Hongkong & Canton							
Amoy and Hongkong	Tenyo maru	18.00					17.00
Amoy, Canada, U.S. & Europe	Peking	18.00					16.00
Amoy	Hsien	21.00					21.00
Amoy	Wenchow	21.00	17.00				21.00
Amoy			17.00				
Amoy			15.00				
Amoy	Train						17.00
Amoy and Canton (Every day)			15.00				
Amoy (Daily except Sunday)							
Tomorrow							
Amoy	Chikugo maru	21.00			\$20.00		19.00
Amoy Ports	Train & Str.	18.00	17.00				17.00
Amoy Ports	Chikugo maru	9.00	9.00				8.00
Amoy, Canton & Tientsin	Pengtin						
Amoy, Kobe, Yokohama, Canada,							
Amoy, Honolulu, U.S. & Europe.	Tenyo maru			\$17.00			17.00
Friday, Sept. 13.							
Amoy, Canton & Tientsin			17.00				
Amoy Ports	Takekushima m	18.00	17.00		\$20.00		19.00
Amoy Ports	Takekushima m.	21.00					17.00
Amoy Ports	Train & Str.						21.00
Saturday, Sept. 14.							
Amoy, Canada, U. S. & Europe			11.00				10.00
Amoy, Canada		9.00	9.00				8.00
Amoy, Hongkong & Canton	Yingchow	21.00					21.00

*Bright
Lights !* Follow the Crowds *Bright
Music !*

TO

The Eldorado

"The Home of Refined Dancing"

Prof. Martinez Orchestra

*First-Class
Floor !* **Everything No. 1** *First-Class
Service !*

Sailed from Shanghai	Priam	Aug. 18
For London, etc.	For San Francisco	
Kanagawa Maru	Benador	Aug. 20
Glenavy	Korea Maru	Aug. 21
Kawachi Maru	Siberia Maru	Sept. 3
Sado Maru	China	Sept. 10
	For Seattle	
	Grayson	Aug. 20
	For Tacoma:	
	Suwa Maru	Aug. 22
	Altai Maru	Aug. 26
	Africa Maru	Sept. 8
	For Vancouver	
	Monteagle	Aug. 8
	For Mareelles	
	Solver	Aug. 9
	Fukura Maru	Sept. 8
	For Port Said:—	
	Andre Lebon	Aug. 26
	Sphinx	Sept. 3

Established 1874.
Paid-up Capital:
Guarantee £2,000,000 (about £5,835,835)
Reserve Fund:
Guarantee £1,885,461 (about 1966,258)
Head Office: AMSTERDAM
Head Agency: BATAVIA
Agencies in Holland:
THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.
Branches:
Pandermaasin Padang Soerakarta
Bandoeing Palembang Tebing-Tinggi
Cheribon Pekalongan Tegal
Djember Penang Telok-Betong
Djoekjara Pontianak Tjilatjap
Hongkong Rangoon Weltevreden
Kota-Radja Semarang
Langsa Singapore
Makassar Soerabaya
Medan
London Branches:
National Provincial and Union Bank
of England, Ltd.
Correspondents at the principal
places in Europe, Asia, Australia
and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents and transacts banking business of every description.

Current accounts kept in tals and dollars.

SEASONAL INTEREST ALLOWED ON current tal accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

B. G. J. WYNNEBEG,
Manager.

**The Mercantile Bank
of India, Ltd.**

G. LION,
Manager
Franch Buid. Shanghai

K. P. CHEN,
General Manager

Exchange business transacted.
C. C. WONG,
Act. Manager

Foreign Exchange Business Transacted.

Shen Chu Hsu, Manager.
Shu Chin Mih, Sub-Manag
O. C. Yang, Sub-Manag

G. LION,
Manager
Franch Buid. Shanghai

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General Manager

Exchange business transacted.
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O. C. Yang, Sub-Manag

Shen Chu Hsu, Manager.
Shu Chin Mih, Sub-Manag
O. C. Yang, Sub-Manag

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Sept. 12	—	San Francisco	Tenyo Maru	Jap. T.K.K.	
Sept. 14	—	San Francisco	Colombia	Am. P.M.S.S. Co.	
Sept. 14	—	Vancouver	Br. C.P.R.		
Sept. 15	—	Seattle etc.	Fushimi Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
Sept. 20	—	Vancouver	Key West	Br. C.P.R.	
Sept. 25	—	Tacoma and Seattle	Arabia Maru	Jap. O. S. K.	
Sept. 25	—	Seattle, etc.	Kashima Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
Oct. 10	—	Vancouver	Monteagle	Br. C.P.R.	
Oct. 10	—	San Francisco	Shingo Maru	Jap. T.K.K.	
Oct. 12	—	San Francisco	Venezuela	Am. P.M.S.S. Co.	
Oct. 14	—	Tacoma and Seattle	Manila Maru	Jap. O. S. K.	

FOR JAPAN PORTS

Sept. 12	—	Kobe	Iyo Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
Sept. 13	—	Nagasaki, Kobe, Y'hama	Chikugo Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
Sept. 14	—	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Takatsushima Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
Sept. 21	—	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Omi Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
Sept. 27	—	Nagasaki, Kobe & Y'hama	Yamashiro Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
Sept. 28	—	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Takatsushima Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
Sept. 29	—	Nagasaki, Kobe & Y'hama	Takatsushima Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
Oct. 6	—	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Omi Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	

FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

—	—	London, etc.	Inaba Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
—	—	London, etc.	Iyo Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Sept. 11	2.00	Swatow	Wenchow	Br. B. & S.	
Sept. 11	—	Hongkong	Kwangtong	Chl. C.M.S.N. Co.	
Sept. 11	4.30	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br. B. & S.	
Sept. 11	4.00	Ningpo	Hsin Ninghsiao	Chl. N.Y.K.	
Sept. 12	4.30	Ningpo	Kiangtong	Chl. C.M.S.N. Co.	
Sept. 12	4.00	Amoy, Hongkong & Canton	Sunling	Br. B. & S.	
Sept. 12	—	Foochow	Haeen	Chl. C.M.S.N. Co.	
Sept. 15	4.00	Swatow & Hongkong	Yingchow	Br. B. & S.	
Sept. 17	4.00	Hongkong and Canton	Shikang	Br. B. & S.	

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Sept. 11	2.00	Antung	Paoting	Br. B. & S.	
Sept. 11	—	Chinwangtao	Upolu	Jap. K.M.A.	
Sept. 12	10.00	W'wei, Chefoo & T'sin	Fengtien	Br. B. & S.	
Sept. 12	3.00	Tsingtao & Dairen	Kobe Maru	Jap. S.M.R.	
Sept. 14	10.00	W'wei, Chefoo & T'sin	Tungchow	Jap. B. & S.	
Sept. 17	4.00	Dairen	Sakaki Maru	Jap. S.M.R.	
Sept. 17	3.00	W'wei, Chefoo, Antung	Shengking	Br. B. & S.	

FOR RIVER PORTS

Sept. 11	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kiangtong	Chl. C.M.S.N. Co.	
Sept. 11	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Ninghsiao	Chl. N.Y.K.	
Sept. 11	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Poyang	Br. B. & S.	
Sept. 12	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Luenho	Br. J.M. & Co.	
Sept. 12	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kianghsin	Chl. C.M.S.N. Co.	
Sept. 12	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Tachang Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
Sept. 13	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Chungking	Br. B. & S.	
Sept. 13	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Tafu Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
Sept. 13	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kiangwo	Br. J.M. & Co.	
Sept. 14	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Nanyang Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
Sept. 14	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Ngankin	Br. B. & S.	

*A.M. M.N.—MIDNIGHT. D.L.—DAYLIGHT.

Arrivals

Arrived	From	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Sept. 10	Ningpo	Kiangtong	Chl. C.M.S.N. Co.	
Sept. 10	Poochow	Arrested	Chl. C.M.S.N. Co.	
Sept. 10	Hankow	Kianghsin	Chl. C.M.S.N. Co.	
Sept. 10	Hankow	Tachang Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
Sept. 10	Tsingtao	Wenchow	Br. B. & S.	
Sept. 10	Swatow	Wosang	Br. J.M. & Co.	
Sept. 10	Swatow	Paoting	Br. B. & S.	
Sept. 10	Swatow	Emang	Br. J.M. & Co.	
Sept. 10	Japan	Chikugo Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
Sept. 10	Japan	Yafu Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
Sept. 10	Hongkong	Tjmanock	Jap. N.Y.K.	
Sept. 10	Hongkong	China	Chl. C.M.S.N. Co.	

Vessels In Harbor And At Woosung

Date	From	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Sept. 8	—	Aljima Maru	Jap.	
Sept. 8	—	Arestes	Br. B. & S.	
Aug. 23	Liverpool	Chiyei	Chl. C.M.S.N. Co.	
Aug. 28	Hongkong	Fukuokuju M.	Jap. S. Shokai	
Sept. 9	Japan	Fengtien	Br. B. & S.	
Sept. 9	Weihsaiwei	Putani Maru	Jap. S. Shokai	
Sept. 9	Tsingtao	Hermione	Br. A. P. Co.	
Sept. 5	Tsingtao	Idomeneus	Br. B. & S.	
Sept. 6	Glasgow	Kiangfoo	Chl. C.M.S.N. Co.	
Sept. 9	Hankow	Kwalee	Chl. C.M.S.N. Co.	
Aug. 19	Hankow	Kwalee	Chl. C.M.S.N. Co.	
Sept. 7	Hongkong	Kwangtai	Chl. C.M.S.N. Co.	
Aug. 14	—	Likin	Chl. Custome	
Aug. 31	Hankow	Luenbo	Br. J. M. & Co.	
Sept. 3	Cruise	Luhsing	Chl. Custome	
Sept. 3	Japan	Maynet		
Aug. 31	Japan	Misaki	Jap. M.B. Co.	
Sept. 9	Japan	Unaki Maru	Jap. M.B.K.	
Sept. 9	Japan	Upolu	Jap. K.M.A.	
Aug. 12	Chinwangtao	Ningsin	Chl. San Peh S.N.	
Sept. 9	Ningpo	Ningshao	Chl. N.S.N. Co.	
July 25	Hankow	Pacific	Dan. G-N Tel. Co.	
Sept. 9	Cruise	Poyang	Br. B. & S.	
Sept. 8	Hankow	Rome Maru	Ital.	
Sept. 8	—	Sinbin Maru	Jap.	
Sept. 9	Hongkong	Sunling	Br. B. & S.	
Sept. 9	Japan	Shinyei Maru	Jap.	
Sept. 8	—	Tungwah	Chl. C.M.S.N. Co.	
Sept. 8	Hongkong, etc.	Taisang	Br. J. M. & Co.	
Aug. 28	Japan	Taiho No. 3.	Jap. S. Shokai	

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Str. Kiangwo, tons 2,174 Captain Bennett, will leave on Friday, September 13, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Jardine Matheson & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Passengers Tel. No. 240, Freight Tel. No. 250.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Poyang, Captain Carnaghan, will leave from the French Bund on Wednesday, Sept. 11, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Str. Luenho, tons 2,583 Captain Jacks, will leave on Thursday, September 12 at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Jardine Matheson & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Passengers Tel. No. 240, Freight Tel. No. 250.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Chungking, Captain J. Meathrel, will leave on Friday, Sept. 13, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

For Southern Ports

SWATOW.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Wenchow, Captain A. McDowell, will leave on Wednesday, Sept. 11, at 2 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents. Telephone No. 77.

HONGKONG.—The Str. Kwangtong, Captain C. Stewart, will leave on Wednesday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

NINGPO.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Hsin Peking, Captain A. Scott, R.N.R., will leave from the French Bund on Wednesday, Sept. 11, at 4.30 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

FOOCHOW.—The Str. Haeen, Captain F. H. Wallace, will leave on Thursday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

AMOI, HONGKONG and CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Sunling, Captain W. L. Jones, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Thursday, Sept. 12, at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

SWATOW & HONGKONG.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Yingschow, Captain R. J. Cain, will leave from the French Bund on Sunday, Sept. 15, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HONGKONG and CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Sunling, Captain H. A. Wavell, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Tuesday, Sept. 17, at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

TAKAO (Formosa) via FOOCHOW and KEELUNG.—The Str. Kohoku Maru, Captain S. Ohba, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtzeppoo Wharf on Thursday Sept. 26, at — on the Nishin Kisen Kaisha at — on the same day. For Freight or Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund. Central Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

For Northern Ports

ANTUNG.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Paoting, Captain P. R. Purlew, will leave on Wednesday, September 11, at 2 p.m. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

CHINWANGTAO direct.—The K. M.A. will despatch the following str. Ppou, on Wednesday, September 11, For Freight or Passage, apply to Agent, 1, Jinkee Road, Tel. Central 1115

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIEN-TSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Fengtien, Captain Harris, will leave from the French Bund on Thursday, September 12, at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIEN-TSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Tungchow, Captain Bennett, will leave from the French Bund on Saturday, September 14, at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO and ANTUNG.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Shengking, Captain McIntosh, will leave from the French Bund on Tuesday, September 17, at 3 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

TIEN-TSIN and DAIREN.—The Steamer Keelung Maru, Captain S. Imai, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtzeppoo Wharf on Thursday, September 19, at — on the same day. For Freight or Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund. Central Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

For Foreign Ports

SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI, INLAND SEA, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU.—The S.S. Tenyo Maru, 22,000 tons, Captain K. Hashimoto, will be despatched on Friday, September 13, tender conveying passengers and mails will leave Customs Jetty at 10 a.m. For passage apply to Toyo Kisen Kaisha, T. N. Alexander, Manager.

TACOMA and SEATTLE CALLING at VANCOUVER B. C. via NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA.—The O.S.K. Steamer Arabia Maru, Captain S. Nagata, will be despatched on Thursday, September 26, Through Bills of Lading are granted to overland points with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Company, at Seattle and Tacoma. Consular Invoices must accompany shipment to U. S. A. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Customs Jetty at — on the same day. For Freight or Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. Central 4234 and 4235.

TACOMA and SEATTLE CALLING at VICTORIA B. C. via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIZU and YOKOHAMA.—The Osaka Shosen Kaisha's Steamer Manila Maru, Captain N. Kobayashi, will be despatched on Monday, October 14. Through Bills of Lading are granted to overland points connecting with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Co., at Seattle and Tacoma. Consular Invoices must accompany shipment to U. S. A. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Customs Jetty at — on the same day. For Freight or Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. Central 4234 and 4235.

C. N. C. CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

YANGTZE RIVER & CHINA COAST PORTS. FAST SCHEDULE SERVICES.

For CHINKIANG, NANKING, WUHU, KIUKIANG and HANKOW.—S.S. Luenyi, Nagasaki, Poyang, Tatsung, Tungtung, Wenchang and Chungking.—Sailing from the French Bund at midnight. These steamers connect at Hankow with the Company's regular sailings on the Middle Yangtze and Hsuan Likas.

The steamers Wenchang and Chungking are specially fitted to handle heavy lifts, &c. but have no accommodation for foreign passengers.

Regular sailings every Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday and every third Monday and Thursday.

For WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO and TIEN-TSIN (and PEKING via TIEN-TSIN).—S.S. Tungchow, Fengtien, Shundan and Shengking.—Sailing from the French Bund.

Regular sailings every Tuesday and Saturday and every alternate Thursday.

For AMOI, SWATOW, HONGKONG, and CANTON.—S.S. Suiyang, Sunling, Shikang, Yingschow, Sungkiang and Kaifong.—Sailing from the French Bund. Weekly service every Thursday to Amoy and every Sunday to Swatow. Connections at Hongkong with service to Philippines and Australian ports will be advised upon application.

Regular sailings every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday mornings. For Ningpo.—S.S. Hsin Peking.—Sailing from the French Bund. Regular sailings every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 4.30 p.m.

The above steamers have Electric Light throughout and are fitted with Electric Fans and Steam Heaters in State Rooms and Dining Saloons, and are otherwise completely equipped for the comfort and convenience of passengers.

For further particulars regarding Sailings, Passage Rates, &c. see "THE TAIKOO SHIPPING GAZETTE" obtainable from the "Under-Signed," or from The International Sleeping Car and Express Trains Co. (Aster House), or from Messrs. Thomas Cook & Son, Messageries Maritimes, 11 The Bund.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents 21-23 French Bund.

Freight: Telephone Central 77, Passage: Telephone Central 401.

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By the New, 14,000 Ton, Oil Burning Steamers

"ECUADOR" "VENEZUELA" "COLOMBIA"

AMERICAN REGISTRY

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For San Francisco via Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu	For Hongkong via Manila
S.S. COLOMBIA Sept. 14	S.S. VENEZUELA ... Sept. 21
S.S. VENEZUELA Oct. 12	S.S. ECUADOR Oct. 19

Steamers equipped with most modern improvements for the safety and comfort of passengers. One and two Bed state-rooms only. No Upper Berths. Tickets interchangeable with Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd., and Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

East India Service

By the Modern, Oil Burning Steamers

"COLUSA" 16,000 tons "SANTA CRUZ" 15,000 tons

AMERICAN REGISTRY

SAILINGS FROM MANILA (Subject to Change)

For Colombo via Singapore and Calcutta	For San Francisco via Cebu and Honolulu
S.S. COLUSA Oct. 10	S.S. SANTA CRUZ .. Sept. 25
S.S. SANTA CRUZ ... Nov. 27	S.S. COLUSA Nov. 25

Safety and comfort of passengers our first consideration. For information re freight or passage apply to

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY

1-B Nanking Road, Palace Hotel Building.

Telephone Central 5055 Cable Address: "Solano"

O. S. K. OSAKA SHOEN KAISHA



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SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

(Subject to Alteration)

EUROPEAN LINE

For Marseilles

For Genoa

AMERICAN LINE

Via Pacific, calling at Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokkaichi, Yokohama and Victoria or Vancouver, B. C.

For Tacoma and Seattle, Wash.

ARABIA MARU (18,000 tons) Capt. S. Nagata, Sept. 25 Sept. 26

MANILA MARU (18,000 tons) Capt. N. Kobayashi, Oct. 13 Oct. 14

For Hongkong

"CHICAGO MARU" (12,000 tons) Capt. T. Saito, Oct. 9 Oct. 10

CHINA COASTING LINE

For Tsingtau, Tientsin and Dairen

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Tel. Central 4234 and 4235

Men-of-War In Port

Section	Date	From	Name	Flag	Rating	Tons	Gun.	Man	Commander
WTW	Oct. 27	Y'tze	Nightingale	Br. g-b					
SNB	—	—	Kiuka	Br. g-b					
P	—	—	Queros	Am. g-b					
2 C	—	—	Samar	Am. g-b					
WTW	—	—	Salpe	Br. g-b					
PAOBI	—	—	Widgeon	Br. g-b					

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KASHIMA MARU	19,000	Capt. T. Tozawa,	Sept. 29

SHANGHAI-YOKOHAMA LINE (Via Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe.)

CHIKUGO MARU	5,000	Capt. M. Taniguchi,	Sept. 13
KATEGAMI MARU	4,500	Capt. N. Tsuruhashi,	Sept. 20
YAMASHIRO MARU	7,000	Capt. Y. Nakajima,	Sept. 27

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OMI MARU	7,000	Capt. M. Michida,	Sept. 24
TAKESHIMA MARU	4,500	Capt. R. Arakida,	Sept. 28
OMI MARU	7,000	Capt. M. Michida,	Oct. 5

FOR JAPAN

IYO MARU	12,500	Capt. K. Asakawa,	Sept. 12
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Kobe to Seattle

ATSUTA MARU	16,000	Capt. K. Inatsu,	Sept. 13
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FOR HONGKONG

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KASHIMA MARU	19,000	Capt. Y. Tozawa,	Dec. 4

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Peking Deadlocked On Vice-President

(Continued from Page 1)

to be; but it is very much doubted whether he would adequately serve the needs of the occasion if Mr. Hsu were incapacitated from acting. He is regarded here as not a whit better than General Chang Tso-lin, the ex-hungry Tsuchi, of Fengtien, who has now been made Commissioner-in-Chief of the Three Eastern Provinces as a sort of consolation prize for withdrawal from candidacy for the vice-presidency; and he is never alluded to except as "Butcher Tsen." His advocacy of the radical cause is suspect. He proved disloyal to the Manchus, and in the opinion of many he acted in a very cowardly manner, his conduct being frequently contrasted against that of Tuan Fang at the same time; and his opposition to Yuan Shih-kai is ascribed to an old personal grudge. That opposition threw him, against all his convictions and prejudices, into the radical camp, and he has stayed there ever since. That is the opinion generally held of General Tsen in north China, and especially amongst those who are politically active here.

Hence there is great reluctance to consider him seriously as a candidate for the vice-presidency, but the fact that Mr. Hsu, the President-Elect is all for a pacific settlement with the south and would welcome a colleague representative of southern opinion, gives General Tsen's candidature some importance. His chances were considered to have decreased somewhat today when it became known that the Canton Government had so expressly repudiated the election of Mr. Hsu to the presidency, a repudiation that has caused some serious heart-searching here. There can be no doubt that it was earnestly hoped that the election of Mr. Hsu would help to placate southern feeling, and it was generally believed that an understanding on this matter had been reached with the southern leaders; but this general belief, founded, it is said, upon the recent trip of Mr. Liang Shih-yi to the south, has been shaken somewhat by the Reuter telegram today in which the Canton authorities are definitely quoted as repudiating entirely the Peking partici-

ment and all its works. So that the election of General Tsen to the vice-presidency, as it will not bring union any nearer, is considered less probable than it was a few days ago.

Feng And Tsao K'un

The choice then seems to lie between General Feng Kuo-chang and General Tsao K'un, Tsuchun of Chihli. To be quite frank, the latter is not much liked. Both he and his brother, the Shengchang of the province, are regarded as weak men, with a streak of timidity in them, but none the less very ambitious. General Tsao K'un's attitude with regard to the whole campaign against the south is regarded here with derision. If he were to be elected to the office of vice-president it would be because of the influence of his friends higher up, and not for any merits of his own. Still, he might be elected, if the vice-presidency were a sure obituary; but both China's vice-presidents have automatically passed into the presidential chair, the first as substantive president, and the second as acting president, and the fear that Tsao K'un might be called to the acting presidency, with the dead certainty that he would get lost in his boots and his bushy when the time came, brings his chances very low. There only remains General Feng Kuo-chang. He would lose no face by accepting the vice-presidency, for he holds that he has never been president, and in any case he would pose as giving way gracefully to Mr. Hsu, who is in every way his senior. General Feng, it is believed, would be acceptable to the south, if anybody would. He would work well with Mr. Hsu. But what if he were again to become acting-president? Nobody seems to want that, and that is the chief difficulty in his candidature. He apparently can never get on with General Tuan as Prime Minister, and medical School satisfactorily will be admitted to the first year of the Medical School without examination. Medium of instruction: All courses except those in Chinese language and literature are conducted in English.

Private Day and Boarding School

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19201

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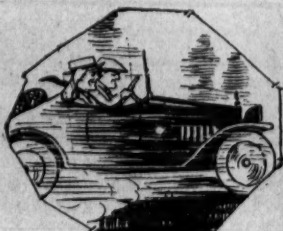
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Say what you HAVE, or what you WANT, right here!

Sicawei Weather Report

9.—Intermittent showers in our region with northerly winds along the coast. The barometers have moderately risen in Central China while the typhoon of the Loobos has continued move northwards.

10.—Cloudy and misty but rather fine weather. Barometer almost stationary.

Tuesday, September 10, 1918.

WEATHER	4 A.M.	9 A.M.
Bar. at Centg., mm	756.00	757.43
Bar. at Centg., inches	29.76	29.82
Variation for mm 24h	10.60	10.74
Variation for mm 12h	10.82	10.34
Wind—Direction	E	E N E
Wind—Kilom per hour	9	15
Wind—Miles	5.6	8.1
Temperature—Cen	24°2	28°4
Temperature—Fah	75.6	83.2
Humidity co.	98	82
Nebulosity 5-10	0	6
Painfall mm	—	—
Rainfall inches	—	—

Peking Union Medical College
Premedical School

Announcements for the Academic Year 1918-19.

Curriculum: The Premedical School offers a three year course in the fundamental subjects which are prerequisites to the study of medicine. The curriculum includes courses in mathematics, physics, chemistry, biology, English, Chinese and German. The work in the second and third years is of the grade required in the first two years of the best American Universities. Student who completes the work of the Premedical School satisfactorily will be admitted to the first year of the Medical School without examination. Medium of instruction: All courses except those in Chinese language and literature are conducted in English.

Entrance Requirements: Admission to the Premedical School is by examination. To be eligible for the entrance examinations, a candidate must be a graduate of an approved Middle School, and must possess a good working knowledge of English, both oral and written.

Advanced Standing: Admission with advanced standing will be granted to candidates who present suitable credentials showing the completion of one or more years of work of collegiate grade and who pass satisfactory examinations in the subjects for which credit is desired.

Examinations: Examinations for entrance and for advanced standing will be held at Peking, Shanghai and Canton, June 18 to 22, and August 27 to 31, 1918.

Calendar: The first semester opens Tuesday, September 17, 1918, and closes January 31, 1919. The second semester opens February 11, 1919 and closes June 20, 1919. The work of the Medical School will open in September, 1919.

Applications for admission to the entrance examinations and requests for further information should be addressed to

The Dean of the Premedical School
Peking Union Medical College,
Peking, China.

17597

Business and Official Notices

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of this bank has been completed, and Safety Boxes may be rented beginning from this day.

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September 5, 1918.

19216

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18947

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A Cinematograph Entertainment

will be given on the ground of the above Club (weather permitting) on WEDNESDAY, September 18, at 9 p.m.

In aid of

THE BRITISH RED CROSS

The Town Band will be in attendance. The gross proceeds will be handed over to the Fund. ADMISSION \$2.00 each. Tickets may be obtained from:

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Hongkong and Shanghai Bank
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N. B. Ramsay, Esq.,
Chinese-American Co.
E. W. Stagg, Esq.,
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank
A. P. Wood, Esq.,
Shanghai Waterworks Co., Ltd.
D. H. Cook, Esq.,
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Or from the undersigned
C. D. FIELD,
Secretary.

19199

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19272

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Business and Official Notices

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Le Directeur se tiendra à la disposition des parents pour l'inscription des nouveaux élèves ou pour tout autre renseignement le Jeudi, 19 Septembre, de 11 heures à midi, et le Samedi, 21 Septembre, de 5 h. à 6 h. 1.

La rentrée des classes est fixée au Lundi, 23 Septembre, à 8 heures 1 du matin.

Par ordre,
Le Secrétaire du Conseil,
G. LAFERRIERE.

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(247, Avenue Joffre—Telephone 455)

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The School will re-open on Monday, 23rd September, at 8.30 a.m.

By order,
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19233

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Men and Women's diseases.

Skin diseases and rheumatism
Injection of all kinds of vaccine
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19287

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19289

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Y. S. DAY,

Secretary.

19261

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19279

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19257 S.15

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19289 S-13

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19274 S.11

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19271 S.11

Business and Official Notices
are Continued on
Page 13

Amusement Advertising
will be found on
Page 10

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19291 S-13

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Apply premises for inspection; fur-
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19163

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19164

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19292 S.11-13

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19248 S-5

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19246 S-11

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Apply Mrs. Niven, Weihaiwei.

19219 O.4

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19290

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